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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES.

No. 52,909—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 6, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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STEPHENS' MALT VINEGAR.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. ARABIA	7362	T. Leigh	11th July
* CAMBRIA	3811	R. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. MEDINA	7362	W. A. Wheler	25th "
* PENINSULAR	3894	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7430	R. H. Gordon	8th "
* PENINSULAR	3894	F. N. Tillard	14th "
M. L. MASSILIA	6011	G. W. Cockman	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	3894	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langston	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5264	F. N. Tillard	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7362	T. Leigh	19th "
* PENINSULAR	3894	A. G. Cubitt	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th June, 1903.

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DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivelich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

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TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150

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† VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	27th July 1903
* † TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,005	10th Aug. 1903
† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovich	4,409	29th Sept. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

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PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,400	23rd July 1903.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,329	O. Canepa	15th July, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	M. Saporiti	15th Aug. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,589	O. Canepa	15th Sept. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 155
Return tickets available 6 months	" 900	" 525	
9 years	" 1,200	" 675	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 880; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Bolsito	17th July 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, July 10th July, at 3 p.m., or later, on arrival of the Night Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Muscat, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

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FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "PALITANA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th July.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 28th July.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,750 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 11th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th July, 1903.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

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Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Frémy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Coispellier, to sail on or about the 21th July, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. O T B

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

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	Rs.	a.
SILVER MOUNTED CRYSTAL SALTS BOTTLES.....from	15	0
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SILVER BONBON BOXES.....from	14	0
SILVER DRESS BUTTONS.....from	13	8
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SILVER CIGARETTE CASES, Plain Polished or Frosted...from	15	0
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SILVER MATCH BOXES to Match Cigarette Cases .....from	8	8
SILVER CIGARETTE BOXES, to Hold 100 Cigarettes ...from	90	0
SILVER CIGARETTE BOXES, to Hold 50 Cigarettes .....from	52	0
SILVER WALKING STICK HANDLES .....from	11	0
SILVER MOUNTED POCKET KNIVES .....from	10	0
SILVER MOUNTED POCKET BOOKS .....from	11	0
SILVER MATCH CASES, for Safety Matches .....from	10	0
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A GREAT VARIETY OF THESE AND OTHER ARTICLES CAN BE SEEN AT OUR SHOWROOM.

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IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF OF

EXCELLENCE

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THAT IS WHY

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CIGARS

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BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

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"MUSAFFI" PILLS

OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE

according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.

They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"

For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,

as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed,

For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA

as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.

100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

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A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND.

THE "CROWN"	ORGANS have stood the test of time and hard use during the last thirty years.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are in the fullest sense Instruments of the highest order.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are sold on terms which are easy, and each style is sold with the absolute guarantee that it is the best that can be made for the Price asked.
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THE "CROWN"	ORGANS have original and unique designs of hand-rubbed cases which gives them an elegant finish.
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THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are proof against rats. They are really triple mouse-proof as the bottom of case is closed.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS have valves so made as to prevent squeaking.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are built of the best material throughout and guaranteed that there is no 'Shoddy' used, like blotting paper and cloth, instead of felts and leather.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are built to stand the test of time and hard use. They will last a long life-time.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are made to wear and to give satisfaction in every instance.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are offered at Rs 225, Rs. 280, and Rs. 360. Catalogue of details of each style will be forwarded on application to

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE SYSTEM.

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FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS, WATER BOTTLES,

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RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

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THE CORONATION CYCLE

AND

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SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.

MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.

THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.

ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.

SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

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CANVAS! CANVAS! CANVAS!

LARGE STOCKS OF SAIL,

PAULIN AND WATERPROOF CANVAS ALWAYS ON HAND.

SAIL, AWNINGS AND PAULINS MADE TO ORDER.

STEEL WIRE ROPES

OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.

MUNICIPAL, MARINE AND RAILWAY STORES.

W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,

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WEDDING CAKES,	Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS,	Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)
WEDDING CAKE STANDS:	Designs submitted and made to order.
WEDDING CRACKERS,	from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.
WEDDING FAVORS,	(with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).
WEDDING FLAGS,	White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS,	a beautiful assortment.
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MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

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FUNNIEST THING ON EARTH !!!
GROTESQUE, AMUSING, AND ENTERTAINING
EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY
from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. at
SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give Notice that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for BOMBAY for Messrs. RAAB and COMPANY, Weissenburg, Manufacturers of Real and Imitation Gold Thread, Laces, &c.
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
S. M. MOSES, Director.
Bombay, July 3rd, 1903.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of 130,000 BROAD GAUGE SLEEPERS of DEODAR SAL, PINGADO, or JARRAH, delivered at Karachi or at any Station on the North-Western Railway. Specifications will be supplied on application to the office of the Undersigned at Lahore, where tenders will be opened at noon on 16th August, 1903.
Tenders may be for the whole or for any portion of the total number required.
By Order,
F. R. BAGLEY,
Engineer-in-Chief, N. W. Railway.

NOTICE.

5 PER CENT. HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT FUND.

THIS FUND has been started by the COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, to meet a long felt want, and will be found most convenient and advantageous to all concerned. Payments to this Fund may be made in any sum (not less than Rs. 10) and added to at any time at the convenience of Depositors. These subscriptions will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum and will be available at any time for the BONA FIDE purpose of payment for passage Home; such passage to be secured through the Bank per any line that Subscribers may choose.
For form of application, and other information, apply to
THE CHIEF MANAGER,
Commercial Bank of India Ld. Head Office, Calcutta, or to Branch Managers at Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon, and Rawal Pindi and Amritsar and Murree Sub-Agencies.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1903.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi having been authorised, under the sanction of the Government of India, conveyed in Finance and Commerce Department No. 27 S-4, dated the 16th May 1903, embodied in Government of Bombay's Resolution No. 67, dated 27th idem, Marine Department, to raise a Loan of 4 1-2 lakhs, INVITE TENDERS for KARACHI PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Rs. 2,50,000 only.
Under the powers vested in them by Section 69 A of the Karachi Port Trust Act VI of 1886 as amended by Act. II of 1902 the Trustees of the Port of Karachi have reserved unto themselves and set apart the sum of Rs. 2,50,000 from the above Loan of Rs. 4½ lakhs.
Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Under present arrangements the Interest Coupons will be payable at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay and Karachi.
The Loan will be repayable in 30 years.
Instalments will be payable as follows :—

5	per cent.	on Application.
20	"	on Allotment.
25	"	on 17th October, 1903.
25	"	on 17th January, 1904.
25	"	on 31st March, 1904.

Interest will be calculated on the First Instalment from date of Allotment and on subsequent Instalments from date of Payment of such Instalments.
Tenderers paying up in full before Allotment will receive interest from date of allotment.
The Deposit of 5 per cent will be returned if no Allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an Allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.
Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on FRIDAY, the 17th July, 1903, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at Karachi, at the Office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.
Tenders should be submitted in a Sealed Cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."
Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Manager and Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay.
Tenderers in Bombay may pay their Instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward that Bank's Receipt for the amount so paid with their Tender.
R. P. BARROW,
Chairman,
Karachi Port Trust,
Port Trust Office, Karachi, 12th June, 1903.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1903,
FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rupees of Karachi Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated at the rate of Rs annas for every hundred rupees allotted to me.
I enclose for Rupees and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on or before the
I require the amount in Debentures of Rupees each.
Signature,
Address.
Dated

PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.
EVERY DOG OWNER
Should use Dr. SPOONER HART'S
PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,
Sold at Re. 1. per 10 lb. Bag.
BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
Dr. SPOONER HART'S BISCUITS,
An appetising staple diet for
SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.
R. S. HART BROTHERS,
CALCUTTA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.
BEST QUALITY. STRONG. DURABLE
Good shape. Good finish.
HARNESS DEPARTMENT
under EUROPEAN CUTTER.
CATALOGUES OF PRICES FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

WHEN SENDING Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles and Scientific or Mechanical Instruments by Post or Railway for repairs, the owner's name and address should be attached to avoid mistakes.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watchmakers and Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NEROINE ELIXIR : Imparts health strength and energy. Makes tired, slack, worn out feelings impossible. Per bottle Rs. 3-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay.

FOR SALE ENCYCLOPŒDIA BRITANNICA, Times' Reprint, Tenth Edition. Offers invited. Apply V. A. LAJINI, Tata's New Chall, Bandra, near Bombay.

URGENT.—THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co. and THE POPULAR DYE WORK, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. Chemical Cleaning and Dyeing by Expert Workmen.

WANTED complete Turn-out, light, rubber-tyred VICTORIA, in good order, with quiet Horse. Price moderate. Apply, immediately, "C." Great Western Hotel, Fort.

DELHI DURBAR ALBUM are now READY FOR SALE, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Each Album contains 100 best selected Photos of most interesting subjects. Inspection respectfully invited at SOBHAG MAHEL, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

LADY'S QUADRANT BICYCLE, in good working order but rather rusted, Rs. 100 or nearest Offer. Owner going Home. Apply "No. 722 J." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—DURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

TOYS AND DOLLS.—A very large stock to select from. Child's Tricycles, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Medow Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL PILLS for LADIES.—Good result. There is not a Medicine found to equal these to removing any irregularities of the system, superseding all other remedies, Re. 1 only.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists, &c., 33 years' reputation. 31 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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TABLE L. T. L. N.
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1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... .....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500
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Bombay, 19th May, 1903.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 9,050,000
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The above will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 6th July, 1903.

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No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—
Furniture such as writing and office tables, chairs, cupboards, almyra, sofas, easy chairs, screen cots, folding harmonium, teakwood chairs, dressing, washhand, and camp tables, iron safe on stand,
30 doz new bent-wood chairs,
5 dozen fountain pens,
1 brass bound square piano by Richard Lipp,
1 Mahogany stops American organ,
1 new large cooking stove "Mercador" with chimney and hot water tank, etc., by Thomas and Co., London,
10 Macintosh waterproof cloaks,
6 tales each about 20 pieces Baxter's Government canvas No. 8, 36".
The property of the late Dr. H. D. Tavaris, such as single and double wooden cots, clothes press, chairs, easy chair, cradle, dressing and wash-hand table, octagon table, office seats, sofa, etc.
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60 cases each 1 dozen bottles still wine.
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AT 2 P. M.

3 second-hand lady's and gent's bicycles,
1 strong-built office shigram,
1 strong-built glass-fronted brougham,
1 second-hand light victoria,
1 second-hand light vis-a-vis.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

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A large quantity of Cotton Red S B Aniline Dyes in casks splendid colour, cheap price, first class opportunity for Dyers to secure supplies at moderate rates.
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Up-country buyers in Delhi, Amritsar, Hubli, Bijapur, Sholapur, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Madras, Calcutta, Peshawar, Multan, Lahore, Jeypore, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Marwar, Bezwada, &c., are recommended to send their orders soon.

SALE OF A VICTORIA, HORSE, AND HARNESS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m.
1 light victoria, strong bay horse, and harness.
Belonging to the estate of the late R. Dickham, Esq.
The carriage and horse can be seen at Messrs Stephens and Son's stables Girgaum every day before the day of sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 6th July, 1903.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, 1903, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms at 2 p.m., the following :—
On account and at the risk of Mr. F. R. Vicajee, an insolvent, and by order of the plaintiffs in suit No. 700 of 1902—
1 diamond ear-ring,
1 diamond ring,
On account of the concerned—
19 cases plate glass,
1 case 300 dozen chandelier drops,
6 cases 300 dozen glass beads,
6 cases 10 gross tin spoons,
1 case envelopes,
2 cases glass decanters, etc.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 6th July, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTING TOLL AT THE SION AND MAHIM CAUSEWAYS.

Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, under instructions of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, sell the above right at 3 p. m. this day, MONDAY, the 6th July, 1903, at the office of the Assessor and Collector on the ground floor of the Municipal Buildings.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the office of the Municipal Commissioner or of the Auctioneers.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 6th July, 1903

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.
Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

S. M. ALLARAKHIA,
GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR
227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL;
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 3.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	92 9/16	= — 1/8
2 per cent. Rentes	97	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£108 1/2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£76	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	24 7/16	= + 1/16
2 months hence	24 1/8	= — 1/16
Spot in New York	53	= + 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 13 1/2	= + 1/2
Berlin	20 40	= — 1/4
New York Demand	4 87 3/8	= + 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 3/8 per ct	= do
6 " " "	2 5/8 per ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4 per ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/8 per ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	1 3/4 per ct	= do
7 day market loans	1 7/8 per ct	= — 1/8

Sugar German granulated 1st marks 3 1-16. July-Aug. Steady.
Metals :—Copper Braziers £67.
Yellow metal 6s.
Tin Plates 11s. 9d.
Bar Iron Belgian £5 1s 6d.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11.
Basic Steel Bars £5 2s. 6d.
Rapeseed—Yellow Gozerat 35. July-Aug. Sights tone.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 34 3-4. July-Aug. Sellers Dull.
Linseed Bold 39 July-Aug. Sellers, Tone dull.
Coffee in New York.
Arrival.—Steamer Herm'ston Vasionis.

In Liverpool—
Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6 64 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Arrivals closed excited.

July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6 33	6 30	5 25	5 23
— 14	— 12	— 6	— 3
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5 41	5 35	5 34	5 33
— 2	—	—	—
	Mar.-April.		
	5 32		
	— 1		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	2,000 bales.
Do. last year	400 "
Exports to Great Britain	7,000 "
Do. do. Continent	1,000 "
Mid-Uplands	12 75 — 25
Futures, month of July	12 50 — 26
Do. do. December	9 35 — 17

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 5/8 unchanged.
Futures, month of Sept	11 65 — 27
Do. do. December	9 76 — 16
Tone at close	Steady

New York Market closed to-morrow (Saturday).

The Agricultural Beaureau Report States that the average condition of the Crops in 11 Cotton state is 77.1 per cent.
Last year the Report for same month gave an average condition of 84.7 per cent.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 3rd July, 1903 :—

Cotton	4,710 bales.
Wheat	14,972 cwts,
Linseed	7,688 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	6,503 "
Gingellyseed	1,509 "
Poppyseed	4,469 "
Groundnuts	40 "
Castorseed	4,185 "
Rice	895 "
Myrabollams	16 "
Cottonseed	987 "

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JULY 4.

TONE steady.

Bank T.T.	1s 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 5-16d to 9-32d
French Francs 3 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	123 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	171 1-2
Japan 30 do do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—Tone steady.

Read	98-11
1st Settlement	98-11

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 13th June	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	2nd July 4 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	2nd July 4 do.
Bank of Madras do.	21st April 7 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone depressed, Ready	6 11 6
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.	
Brown Cawnpore	5 7 0
Do Forward	5 8 0
Yellow Cawnpore	5 14 0
Do Forward	5 14 6
Yellow Guzerat	5 15 6
Forward	6 0 0
Poppyseed.—Tone dull.	
Ready	6 4 6
Forward	6 7 6
Castorseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready	20 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone dull.

Club No. 1	Rs. 28 12
Herd Red 50 per cent	" 23 4
" 60 per cent	" 23 12

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone				easier.
Estimated sales				3,000 Bales
Imports				2,000
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.		Sept.-Oct.	
6 23	6 23		5 89	
+8	+3		—6	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5 47	5 55	5 27	5 26	5 25
—6	—6	—8	—8	—8
	Mar.-April.			
	5 24			
	—8			

COTTON.—The local market is quiet and prices are slightly easier, New Crop rates are Re 1 lower at the close.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JULY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed :—easier. Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½-4 per cent. Consols	92 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	97
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
4 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	86
Bar Silver	24 7-13

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th June, 1903, as compared with the statement of 23rd June, 1903 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 23. Rs. A. P.	June 30. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,17,50,000 0 0	1,17,50,000 0 0
Public Deposit, &c.	1,57,35,228 0 3	1,77,51,565 3 8
Other Deposits, &c.	8,07,90,807 9 2	8,18,81,035 0 11
Bank Post Bills, &c	10,25,271 14 7	3,30,2 2 13 0
Sundries	21,23,023 9 7	20,69,50 13, 2
Rs.	13,37,76,137 1 7	13,37,82,402 3 9

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,63,23,982 0 0	1,63,15,514 0 0
other authorised investment	53,85,044 0 0	51,83,014 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	3,29,20,404 6 3	3,50,77,773 1 0
Accounts of Credit on do	1,79,23,509 7 6	1,91,39,873 12 4
Bills discounted, &c.	2,06,36,613 1 2	2,01,39,661 13 7
Balances with other Banks	25,42,565 10 6	7,99,053 13 7
Bullion	1,355 12 3	1,918 3 3
Dead Stock	18,44,510 15 7	18,12,326 9 4
Stamps	12,583 1 9	12,490 0 9
Sundries	7,68,477 12 6	14,50,934 11 2
Cash, &c., at Head Office.	1,66,25,353 5 6	2,05,85,451 14 10
Do. at Branches	1,77,93,109 9 1	1,71,09,784 14 6
Rs.	13,37,76,137 1 7	13,37,82,402 3 9

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	12 19,643	Increase
Do at Branches	2,58,103	Decrease
Other Deposits	20,223	Increase
Post Bills	6,91,949	Decrease
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,05,456	Decrease
Loans	8,42,631	Decrease
Accounts of Credit	2,67,369	Increase
Mercantile Bills	4,96,782	Decrease
Cash at Head Office	40,60,078	Increase
Do. at Branches	6,83,325	Decrease

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens, and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

COUTINHO—July 5, J. Francis Coutinho, late Caterer, Government Telegraph Quarters. Funeral will leave Waudby Road at 3 p.m. to-day. Friends will please accept this the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARROLL—June 27, at Bareilly, the wife of Major J W Carroll, the Norfolk Regiment, of a daughter.
FISCHER—June 28, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major L G Fischer, I M S, of a daughter.
HARINGTON—June 27, at Simla, the wife of Mr Justice Harington, of a son.
HARCOURT—June 21, at Kasuli, the wife of H Harcourt, C S, of a son.
MORGAN—June 30, at the West End Hotel Bangalore, the wife of Charles Hungerford Morgan, Mangalore, of a son.
McLEAN—July 1, at the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, the wife of the Rev W McLean, M A, C M S, Agra, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 9-52m, 9-25 p., Low water, 2-51m, 3-39s.
Bombay University Senate, 5-15 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-morrow (Tuesday) morning at 11 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Berbera per Transport Tara will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of June the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this dispensary was 1,770. Among them the number of new admission was 389; classified as stated below :—Khoja men, 119; women, 131; children, 139; total, 389. The average daily attendance was 59.

RAID ON SPECULATORS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Lewis charged Hathibhai and thirteen others with causing obstruction on a public road. Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, defended Gaubhai, the fourth accused. Mr. Lewis stated that all the accused formed the portion of a crowd of speculators gathered at the junction of the Mambadevi Road and Sheik Memon Street, and caused obstruction to the traffic. The defence of the fourth accused was that he was arrested as he stepped into a shop in front of which the crowd had assembled. He was acquitted and the rest were fined Rs. 12 each.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month of June, the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 3,316. The number of new admissions was 1,159, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindoos	458	170	235	843
Mussalmans	49	41	12	102
Parsees	5	..	8	13
Other castes	4	1	6	11
Total	496	212	451	1,159

The average daily attendance was 111.

ADDRESS ON MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

ON Saturday afternoon the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhle delivered an address in the Prarthna Samaj Mandir, Bandra, on the subject of the late Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade's life and work. The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh presided. Mr. Gokhle said the Hon. Mr. Ranade's work in social, political, and educational matters was so well-known, and the sphere of his action and usefulness was so widely spread in relation to it, that it was not difficult to descant upon it at some length. As a patriot, as a reformer, and as a moral and religious man, the work done by Mr. Ranade was so much that each of these subjects could be treated separately to advantage. It would be very difficult to compress all these subjects in one single address. Instead of addressing to them on all these points he would satisfy himself that evening by addressing them on Mr. Ranade's devotion to his country. There was a story about an essay written by Mr. Ranade during his college career, in which the writer wished for the ancient Hindu rule in India. Sir Alexander Grant, who was then the Principal of Elphinstone College, remarked upon these sentiments, and expressed his opinion that Mr. Ranade should not have spoken of the British rule disparagingly in a comparison with the Hindu rule, and that for this act of default his scholarship would be suspended for a period of six months. How this devotion to his mother-country must have increased with his years it was easy to conjecture. Mr. Ranade's opinion was that one's love for his country must be of use and benefit to the country. About a quarter of a century ago the British Government suspected that Mr. Ranade assisted a rebellious Mahratta chief in his endeavours to damage British rule, and he was transferred on this account from one place to another. When Mr. Ranade was sent to Dhulia, Mr. Pollen, brother of Dr. Pollen, was appointed to keep an eye on his movements, and Mr. Ranade's correspondence was subjected to close scrutiny. Eventually, Mr. Pollen expressed his regret to Mr. Ranade for his having been obliged to keep his correspondence under control. Mr. Ranade inquired whether Mr. Pollen was satisfied with his inspection? After this occurrence both became fast friends for life. After giving an instance of Mr. Ranade's mild nature in the matter of an insult offered to him in a railway carriage Mr. Gokhle concluded his eloquent address, and a vote of thanks passed to him and the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THANA NOTES.

RAIN, writes our correspondent, is falling gradually but effectively, which is convenient both for the cultivator and the "indoor" dweller. The King-Emperor's birthday was celebrated in a fitting manner by the inhabitants of Thana. Appropriate selections from various native dramas were performed by the Mitra Samaj amidst an appreciative audience; whilst the Parbhu Social Club held a musical party at their club house. The following Sunday evening witnessed the annual gathering of the Vernacular Library Society, whose worthy object is to collect and collate as far as possible all the vernacular books that have ever been published. Mr. H. N. Apte, editor of the Karmanuk presided.
On the 1st instant, the Hon. Mr. Fulton honoured Thana with an official visit. He inspected the Jail and the Sessions Court, and went the same evening to Bombay.
The social "At Home" given by Mrs. Heugh Simons at Bandra was a great success, and everybody present felt exactly what the name of the gathering implied.

THE KSHATRIYA UNION CLUB AND THE CORONATION.

The Secretary, Kshatriya Union Club, has received the following letter from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium :—I am directed to inform you of the receipt by the Government of India of the congratulatory message which you have been good enough to convey on the occasion of the Durbar held at Delhi, in commemoration of the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor of India, and to express their sincere thanks for the same.

As a sequel to "Masters of English Landscape," and uniform with it, "The Studio" will shortly issue a very fully illustrated special number dealing with the work of J. M. W. Turner. In order that complete justice may be done to the artist's extraordinary versatility, the collaboration has been secured of expert writers who have made a special study of his various phases; and the Editor has been fortunate enough to obtain for illustration from private collections and other sources a number of hitherto unpublished works of great beauty and interest. As is usual in the case of special numbers of "Studio," reproductions in colour will form an important feature of the publication.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. 21ST BOMBAY LIGHT INFANTRY.

THE GYMKHANA'S FIRST VICTORY.

ON Saturday afternoon the Bombay Gymkhana continued their list of home fixtures with an encounter with the 21st Bombay Light Infantry. A capital game was witnessed, and although early in the afternoon the match was decided in favour of the home team, the rest of the play afforded numbers of those pleasant surprises which make cricket one of the most pleasant of games. The Gymkhana put a strong team in the field. Indeed it is doubtful whether, with the material now at their disposal, they could have improved upon the eleven which took the field on Saturday. The Light Infantry XI did not show such signs of strength. It exhibited one marked omission—the name of Major Carnegy who was a tower in himself. With that exception, however, the eleven was very nearly the same as that which beat the Gymkhana last year by one run. The wicket looked better on Saturday than on any previous occasion this year. It had plenty of fire in it, and was an immense improvement upon that of the previous week's match. For once in a way the Gymkhana were untrue to their traditions at the beginning of the season, and lost the spin of the coin.
The Light Infantry sent Lieut. Scott and Pte. Kanmehtar to the wicket to face the bowling of Cheetham and Lieut. Lyon. Lieut. Scott opened his innings with a good deal of confidence, and for some minutes the score was run up briskly, neither bowler being able to find his length. However, after twenty minutes play, during which Lieut. Scott had made a few excellent strokes, he fell to a tempting leg ball from Cheetham slying it to Carroll at long leg. Sale then relieved Lyon of the ball, and wickets fell quickly. Pandnak was taken by Coombs at point off Sale's bowling. Kanmehter was brilliantly snapped up by Mead at the wicket and Capt. Creagh was caught at point. Even there the rot was not stopped, and the board announced a moment later that at 34 Lieut. Cooper's wicket had fallen, an easy ball from Cheetham having brought this about. Kanmehter in the meantime had been shaping with some degree of confidence at the bowling, and when he was joined by Nur Mahomed the rot was stopped for a time. Twenty runs were added before Nur Mahomed's wicket fell to a catch by Armes who ran in from long-on, but another series of disaster then overtook the soldiers. Whilst the score stood at 54 Saknak was clean bowled by Sale, Govind was caught in the slips by Cheetham also off Sale's bowling, and Saknak was yorked by Cheetham. The surprise of the afternoon was, however, to come. With Sher Khan and Batunak together, the former hit out to such good effect that 90 was reached before a separation was effected. The wicket was eventually taken by Coombs, a swift shooter from that bowler closing the innings. Sher Khan's total of 47 was a very creditable performance.
The match was a foregone conclusion, when Lieutenants Langhorn and Armes went to the wicket for the Gymkhana. There was plenty of time to win and plenty of material to win with. Sher Khan and Govind took the ball for the soldiers. The latter player was, however, rather seriously punished by both players, his balls apparently having acquired a fatality to go to leg. Armes's play was, however, of a much more sober nature than in the previous week's match; though he played with a certain amount of style he was not quite so much at home. Langhorn on the other hand started off with complete confidence. The first wicket fell at 29, Lieutenant Armes being clean bowled by Saknak, who had relieved Govind. When Sale joined Langhorn runs came merrily. Both players hit out and boundary hits were frequent. For three quarters of an hour a very pretty exhibition of batting was witnessed. At 86 Langhorn gave a chance to mid-on, and this seemed to have made him nervous for four runs later he was clean bowled by Saknak. His score of 44 included 7 fours and one 3. Sale was not destined to proceed much further after this partnership was broken; at 92 his wicket also fell to a catch by Kanmehter. Burns and Cheetham were now together, and the rate of run getting sobered down considerably. The score was carried to 107 before another wicket fell, although neither player hit out with the confidence that usually characterises their play. Burn's wicket was eventually taken for the first time this season by a shooter from Sonnak. Mead and Cheetham carried the score a little further, the latter player occasionally getting in a pretty hit. At 124, however, he put one up to mid-on, having made 17. Locker's wicket fell before a run had been added, and after a couple of strokes which produced three runs Lyon was also bowled by Govind. Subsequently play was exceedingly slow. Carroll and Mead were altogether disinclined to hit, out and the score was raised to 141 by painfully slow cricket. Mead was at length dismissed as the result of a bit of smart stumping by Scott. Carroll and Coombs then brightened things up immensely and hit out vigorously. At 173 Coombs was dismissed however, having made 17, and Major Hinde, the last comer, only survived two balls, Carroll, the not out having made 19. The Gymkhana thus won a very interesting match by 83 runs. The following were the scores :—

21ST BOMBAY LIGHT INFANTRY.

Lieut Scott, c Carroll, b Cheetham	11
Pte Kanmehtar, c Mead, b Sale	15
Corpl Pandnak, c Coombs, b Sale	0
Corpl Sher Khan, not out	47
Capt Creagh, c Coombs, b Sale	2
Lieut Cooper, b Cheetham	1
Pte Nur Mahomed, c Armes, b Cheetham	4
Pte Sonnak, b Sale	0
Pte Govind, c Cheetham, b Sale	0
Pte Saknak, b Cheetham	1
Pte Babunak, b Coombs	5
Extras	4
Total	90

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cheetham	16	3	30	4
Lieut Lyon	4	1	14	0
Sale	11	2	31	5
Langhorn	2	..	5	..
Coombs	11	..	6	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Lieut Langhorn, b Saknak	44
Lieut Armes, b Saknak	7
E L Sale, c Kanmehter, b Govind	33
C L Burns, b Sonnak	5
H Cheetham, c Pandnak, b Saknak	17
P J Mead, st Scott, b Saknak	11
Lieut W S Locker, b Saknak	0
Lieut P Lyon, b Govind	3
Lieut H O Carroll, not out	19
Major Hinde, b Saknak	0
E E Coombs, c Saknak	17
Extras	12
Total	173

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Govind	19	5	51	2
Sher Khan	3	3	25	0
Saknak	16	5	40	4
Sonnak	10·5	1	35	4

GYMKHANA RESERVES vs. RALLI BROS.

This match was played on the ground of the last-named club, and resulted in a very easy win for the home team. Batting first, they ran up a total of 175 runs, of which Mr. B. D. Gagrat scored 93 (not out). The Gymkhana made a very sorry show against the bowling of Messrs. W. Talpade and D. Writer, the former of whom secured six wickets for seventeen runs, and the latter four for five. The Gymkhana were all out for 24, no less than seven of the batsmen failing to score. Scores :—

RALLI BROTHERS C. C.

Mr B D Gagrat, not out	93
Mr M M Talpade, c and b Harrington	7
Mr S M Batliwalla, b Harrington	4
Mr W B Talpade, c Harrington, b R Reid	5
Mr A A Vasto, c and b R Reid	1
Mr E Y Rodgers, b R Reid	7
Mr J Gonsalves, b Powell	11
Mr R W Agasker, c Powell, b W Reid	12
Mr S G Pathare, b Cole	10
Mr J C Machliwalla, c R Reid, b Powell	14
Mr D N Writer, b Powell	0
Extras	11
Total	175

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RESERVES.

Mr Powell, b Writer	7
Mr W Reid, b W Talpade	7
Mr R Harrington, b W Talpade	0
Mr R Reid, c V Asto, b Writer	0
Capt Macdonald, b W Talpade	0
Capt Bond, b W Talpade	2
Mr Dawson, b Writer	0
Mr Dodds, not out	6
Mr Bromley, c Gonsalves, b W Talpade	0
Mr Cole, b Writer	0
Mr Macdonald, b W Talpade	0
Extras	2
Total	24

ELPHINSTONE C. C. vs. GRAND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

R E Mody, c Moor, b Judha	28
M Umrigar, st	15
K R Driver, c Cassels, b Prabhaker	11
A H Doctor, b Smith	35
M Sanjana, c Cassels, b Prabhaker	0
S Metha, b Prabhaker	0
R Metha, b Street	0
S Mistry, c Smith, b Cassels	19
Hongkongvalla, b Cassels	0
Aria, b Cassels	0
Umrigar, not out	6
Extras	14
Total	129

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Prabhaker	66	18	9	3
Cassels	48	27	9	3
Smith	50	16	2	1
Judha	48	26	7	1
Irani	18	13	0	0
Street	18	8	0	1
Photographer	12	7	0	0

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Dr H Moor, c Driver, b Aria	4
B Photographer, l-b-w, b Aria	1
Dr Street (Capt), b S Umrigar	10
H D Kanga, c Metha, b S Umrigar	33
J J Mody, c and b J Umrigar	10
M B Irani, b J Umrigar	0
T W Cassels, b J Umrigar	2
V S Sangiri, b S Umrigar	2
N G Prabhaker, b S Umrigar	1
Smith, b J Umrigar	1
I Judha, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	66

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
S Umrigar	78	37	2	4
J Umrigar	37	11	1	2
Aria *	35	15	1	2

* 1 No Ball.

GYMKHANA RESERVES vs. BO. I. RES

These teams met on the Marine Battalion's ground, the wicket being an excellent one. Winning the toss the Gymkhana took first service at the wicket, and scored 60, the chief contributors being Mr. R. F. R. Cooke (16), Mr. A. H. S. Aston (15), and Mr. F. St. Geo. Gratwicke (10). The hometeam replied with 49, the Gymkhana thus winning by 11 runs. For the winners Mr. Cooke bowled very successfully, taking seven wickets at a small cost.

PROPRIETARY AND FORT HIGH SCHOOL, GRANT ROAD, vs. MR. PUNDOLE'S XI.

The two teams met on the Esplanade yesterday Mr. Pundole's XI. in their 1st innings scored 68 runs which what Kerawala contributed 29. The Proprietary School in their innings scored 104 runs, in which A. Razak Suleman and Saik Mahomed contributed 30 and 22 respectively. From Mr. Pundole's XI. Havaldar bowled well and from the Grant Road School Razak and Banaji also bowled well. Thus the Grant Road School won the match by 26 runs.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. AMMUNITION FACTORY CRICKET CLUB.

POONA, JULY 4.

A cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana Club and the Ammunition Factory Cricket Club was played on the Gymkhana ground. The visitors went in first and made 177 runs. The Gymkhana in their turn made 86 runs at the loss of ten wickets. As the match was to finish at 5 o'clock owing to a lecture in the Connaught Institute, it resulted in a draw. The following are the scores :—

AMMUNITION C. C.

Master, l-b-w, b Thomas	39
Nizamudin, b Hazelton	4
Pais, c Hazelton, b Cameron	33
Cox, b Airy	14
Errashah, c Usher, b Faviell	15
Hanmantro, b Hazelton	23
Gardner, c Hazelton, b Faviell	4
Taplin, b Hazelton	1
Rholes, b Hazelton	8

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By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR, M.A.,
Registrar, Bombay University.
University Office, Bombay, 3rd July, 1903.

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*** All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1903.

THE CHINESE MINISTER IN BOMBAY.

SIR ERNEST SATOW, British Minister at Peking, who conferred with the members of the Mill-owners' Association on Friday evening, has not a very extended connection with Chinese affairs. He is more at home in Japan, having served there in the Consular service from 1861 to 1884 and from 1895 to 1900. Meantime he occupied important official positions in Bangkok, Montevideo, and Morocco. But he showed an intimate acquaintance with the Chinese character and a full knowledge of British desires in relation to the development of trade in the Celestial Empire. He made a bold bid for sympathy when he expressed his pleasure at having the opportunity of affirming the solidarity of British interests in all parts of the world and the necessity of co-operation between his Majesty's subjects, no matter where their sphere of activity may lie, and servants of the State, no matter under what department they may be serving. It was a happy idea which prompted the conference, for hitherto the opinions of Bombay manufacturers have received little respect in the Far East, except of those whose shrewdness had taught them the desirability of going among their Chinese customers from time to time and discussing matters of mutual interest. Sir Ernest Satow has afforded all an opportunity of conveying their views to him at first hand, and will be the better able to represent the interests of British manufacturers than he was before. When the meeting thanked Sir Ernest for visiting them we doubt not Sir Ernest felt that the obligation was on his side, and he half apologised for not being able to communicate with them more freely than he did, and for his inability to give more specific replies than was the case. He corrected one or two important misapprehensions however, and made it clear that when China expressed herself unable to pay the amount of the indemnity it was not England which came forward and said: "Increase your import duties to five per cent." Considering that the bulk of the import duties are paid by England the idea should have carried its own contradiction, but it appeared that the belief was widely held even in circles usually supposed to be well-informed.

Mr. Sassoon J. David, in his opening address, indicated the points on which the Association desired representation. At the same time he betrayed no great amount of confidence in the integrity of the Chinaman, and told Sir Ernest that in their opinion unless the Powers undertake to convince themselves in a practical manner that no other tax, in any shape or form whatsoever, is levied by the Mandarins, in lieu of Likin, the squeeze system will not really be abolished. That is the view held and openly expressed by British merchants in China who have so little faith in the sincerity of the Chinese that they would prefer Likin to continue. Bombay mill-owners seem to have followed a line of reasoning similar to that adopted by their colleagues in Hongkong and Shanghai, and Mr. David laid stress on the views expressed by Mr. Thomas Kingsmill, wherein he exposed with ruthless logic the fallacy of placing any faith in the possibility of abolishing by a stroke of the pen a system of national taxation, which owes its origin to causes far down in the stream of Chinese history, in fact before the absorption of the provinces in the Empire. Mr. David did not deny that, the Chinese could plead justification. Mr. David is acquainted with China and the Chinese at first hand, and he considers that, though some may not believe so, the Chinese have scored throughout the proceedings which began with the Boxer rebellion and terminated with the indemnity arrangement and the new Treaty. Rather should he have said they began there for the end is not yet; there seems to be no end in prospect. Mr. David, like the Treaty Port merchants, regards Likin as a trifle compared to the seven and-a-half per cent. surtax—a point Sir Charles Mackay failed to understand. It is true, owns Mr. David, that it is clearly understood in the Treaty that no attempt shall be made to revive Likin in any form or under any pretext whatever, but with all due deference to the opinion of those who put faith in the promises of the Chinese Government it is possible to put a more practical, a more lively, and a more Chinese interpretation on the whole arrangement. Mr. David's declaration is somewhat cryptic; but he expressed himself as clearly as was necessary. The brief epitome, with which he closed his remarks, served to explain away all mystification.

Sir Ernest Satow apparently does not disagree to any very great extent with the mill-owners, but he has a more diplomatic method of publishing his opinions. He does not seem to anticipate the early ratification of the Treaty, for, as he reminded the mill-owners, the Powers concerned are not yet in line, and it will be some time before they are; that after that some time again must elapse before they bring the negotiations to a satisfactory termination. So far as article VIII is concerned Sir Ernest believes that it would answer very well if we could but count upon the good faith of the Chinese Government in carrying out their engagements. He is persuaded it would free our commerce of the fetters which now bind it, while at the same time securing to the Chinese Government a revenue sufficient for carrying on the administration of the country and for meeting their financial obligations to foreign Governments and investors in the Chinese foreign debt. On the other hand it must not be forgotten that Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Chinese Imperial Customs, told us clearly that the proposed increase would not compensate for the loss of Likin revenue; that duties on goods passed by the Maritime Customs supply only a fraction of China's fiscal wants, whereas Likin, collected in every province, not only on uncertificated foreign merchandise, but on all kinds of native produce, is a necessity for the provincial administrations, which could not be supported without it unless other equally profitable sources of revenue are opened up. Sir Ernest was, however, diplomatically uncommunicative, and made no specific promise that he would support the aims and objects of the Association, either in regard to duties or the question of currency. He removed one or two misapprehensions, as we have said, and in that he justified spending so much time with the mill-owners. All he undertook was that he will gladly carry out any instruction he may receive for his Majesty's Government to assist in urging upon the Chinese Government the adoption of the necessary measures, just as willingly and as gladly would he obey any instruction he might receive from his Majesty's Government to assist the Chinese Government to adopt any other system. If the Bombay Mill-owners' Association expected his Majesty's Minister at Peking to tell them he adopted their views, or to give them any undertaking that he would endeavour to carry them into effect, they will be greatly disappointed. But we do not believe they fostered any such expectation.

THE MOTOR CAR RACE.

FROM the point of view of sport even enthusiastic motorists must acknowledge the Gordon-Bennett Cup Race to have been a failure. Thanks to the care exercised by the committee and the local authorities there was no repetition of the disaster which was associated with the Paris to Madrid fiasco, but at the same time looking at the Irish venture in the most lenient light possible, it cannot be said to have been a success, to palliate in any way the horrible failures of the past or to offer any excuse for a maintenance of motor-racing as a permanent sport. Out of twelve starters at least six were out of the race before half the course was negotiated. Probably others were left behind in a similar manner. Reuter gives us no further information on this point, but it is almost certain that not more than 33 per cent. of the cars which entered the race arrived at full speed at the winning-post. Enough has been written of the details of the event to make it unnecessary for us to say anything further in that direction, but the Irish motor car race, although not a single spectator was injured, and only two competitors came to grief, points the moral of motor-racing generally just as clearly as did the disaster already alluded to. The motor-race is after all a modernized process of advertisement. The makers who compete have as little regard for sport as the London clerk who wagers his shilling in the hope of winning a sovereign. They hope to see their cars arrive at the winning-post first because they consider such an achievement of more value as an advertisement than a double column in the "Times." But even from this standpoint, of what real value was the Irish Motor Race? The event took place under conditions that would have been almost impossible elsewhere. The roads were guarded, levelled, and rolled. They were freed from traffic, the public were prohibited from putting so much as a foot upon them before the racing machines had passed. We imagine that had a sparrow desired a sand bath upon that holy of holies-it would have been regarded with suspicion by the vigilant police. And then under the stress of a thunderstorm the whole affair assumes the aspect of a fiasco. We acknowledge the worth of the Mercedes car; we give Mr. Jarratzy credit for his prowess; but after all what has the race proved? It has proved merely that notwithstanding the most impossible—we should like to say absurd—preparation the motor-car road race is more a matter of luck than a game of nap. Who shall say that the French, British, and American motors which competed and failed would serve their purpose less well in a legitimate and rational test than the Mercedes? Probably the German maker would be the first of all to acknowledge that the Irish motor race was as motiveless and as useless as it could well be from the point of view of advertisement. Such a race is at present little short of an impossibility. As time proceeds it will become more and more impossible. The best car will win in ordinary trade competiton, race or no race; and a race will never alter the verdict of the average buyer who will use it. If the motor race must be allowed, why not let it be run on the racing-track? In America this class of sport is much affected. The races are by no means so long, but the excitement is just as intense. It allows abundant scope for a grand-stand finish and a plenty of popular enthusiasm. On the race-track accidents occur it is true, but as a rule the spectators escape unhurt, and after all there is probably little more danger than is associated with the Derby. Racing on the public highway is as senseless as it is expensive, and surely the events of the past few months will show the motor racer that his cult is not destined to survive.

THE 'VARSITY CRICKET MATCH.

THE result of the cricket match between Oxford and Cambridge Universities—an easy win for Oxford by 247 runs—will come as a considerable surprise to those who have been following the form of the two teams this season. The Cambridge batting with E. M. Dowson, who in that department of the game is head and shoulders over any of the other twenty-one players who donned flannels in the match, L. V. Harper, C. H. M. Ebden, E. W. Mann, R. T. Godsell, and F. B. Wilson in the team was on paper at all events much stronger than that of Oxford, judging from the performances of the two teams in their trial matches. The Cambridge bowling, too, was to all appearances quite as strong if not stronger than that of the rival University, and although R. C. W. Barn, E. G. Martin, W. H. B. Evans, and A. C. Von Ernsthausen, the Oxford trundlers had met with considerable success in some of the trial matches, there were some critics who considered R. P. Keigwin, E. M. Dowson, G. Howard-Smith, and H. C. McDonell, a more dangerous quartette. Be this as it may, up to the time the mail of the 20th ult. left England Cambridge were strong favourites. Oxford, although not possessing an all round player of Dowson's parts, had five very useful batsmen in W. H. B. Evans, R. S. Darling, C. D. McIver, H. J. Wyld, and W. Findlay, and judging from the result of the match all must have come off with the bat. The teams were probably selected from the following:—Cambridge—E. M. Dowson, C. H. M. Ebden, R. T. Godsell, L. V. Harper, E. W. Mann, F. B. Wilson, R. P. Keigwin, H. C. McDonell, G. Howard-Smith, F. B. Roberts, P. R. May, and J. W. Marsh. Oxford—W. H. B. Evans, O. M. Samson, R. S. Darling, H. J. Wyld, W. Findlay, A. C. Von Ernsthausen, C. D. McIver, R. C. W. Barn, E. G. Martin, L. D. Browalse, K. M. Carlisle, A. C. Pawson, and B. L. Peel.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE papers to hand by last mail show that the matches between Middlesex and Essex at Lord's, Somerset and Hants at Bath, and Kent and Sussex at Tonbridge were all abandoned through rain without a ball being bowled—a fact which was not mentioned by Reuter when wiring results. The wet weather has greatly interfered with the Championship contest, twenty-nine matches having been left unfinished up to date chiefly on this account. Middlesex whose last match was at Leyton against Essex on June 15, 16, and 17, maintain their position at the head of the table with three wins and two draws out of five matches played up to date. Essex, Sussex, Lancashire, and Notts occupy the same positions held last week. The first two mentioned counties have each lost a match and won four while Lancashire has won five and lost two. Notts have a fearful record of eight drawn games out of eleven matches played against two wins and one defeat. The feature of the matches concluded last Saturday was R. H. Spooner's 247 for Lancashire vs. Notts. The Old Marlburian with J. Gunn, C. B. Fry, and G. L. Jessop are the only batsmen who have played an innings of over 200 so far this season. The form shown by the Tykes against Derbyshire, Kent, and Notts has not been maintained, for although they succeeded in easily defeating the unfortunate Leicestershire team last Saturday they succumbed to Surrey at Sheffield the previous Wednesday by 145 runs, a result all the more surprising considering the poor form the men of Surrey have been showing this season. The positions of the other counties are unaltered with the exception of Surrey whose defeat of Yorkshire was a very creditable performance for a team that had been faring so indifferently.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. mail steamer Persia were:—Sir H. A. Farrington and Lady Constance Mackenzie.

THE Regimental Centre of the 12th and 43th Bengal Pioneers will be located at Bareilly.

THE Mountain guns at Miranshah are to be withdrawn next relief season, as it is no longer considered necessary to maintain guns at that station.

COLONEL CARR CALTHROP, P. M. O. and Sanitary Commissioner, Assam District, who is on privilege leave at Simla, takes eight months' furlough from August.

WE regret to learn that Second-Lieutenant Cunliffe, Unattached List, attached to the 1st Battalion, The Queen's, died of enteric fever at Chirat on the 2nd instant.

THE steady decline in the numbers of people on famine relief works in the Central Provinces continues, and during the past week the figures have fallen from 33,417 to 28,819.

COLONEL CARDEW, Deputy Secretary in the Military Department, whose extended tenure of that appointment expires on the 7th instant, has been granted a further extension till the 1st April next.

CAPTAIN F. CROCO, who compounded the case in which he was charged with assaulting Mr. Hussein B. Tyabji by an apology and a promise to pay Rs. 500 to charitable institution, has handed that sum to the Anjuman-i-Islam.

MR. PERCY BROWN, Principal of the School of Art, Lahore, who has been on special duty in connection with the Delhi Durbar Arts Exhibition, proceeds shortly on Home leave, probably for five months.

IN connection with the question of tour and other allowance to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in Burma, which was lately under consideration, it has been pointed out that the Secretary of State in sanctioning the separation of Burma from the Madras Command, limited the status of the L. G. C. of Burma to that of a General Officer Commanding a First Class District.

PROCRASTINATION has proved exceedingly profitable in the case of Kumbaknam, as will be seen from the account of the Student's Hostel it is proposed to open in that town. In 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria, a Memorial Fund of about Rs. 25,000 was raised. Several proposals for utilising this Fund were made, among others the foundation of a technical school and model farm. Nothing, however, was done till 1894, when Government, through the Education Department, was moved to sanction establishment of a joint technical school and model farm. Mr. A. Munro, then Acting Director of Public Instruction, vetoed the scheme, for which the funds available were inadequate, and suggested instead the erection of a Students' Hostel. The suggestion was accepted, and after another period of inaction the scheme is now being pushed on. The result is that the original fund is now very much increased, and with a generous Government grant of Rs. 25,000, quite a large amount is available for the proposed Hostel.

THE land trade of British India with foreign countries showed a general steady decline during the twelve month's ending with March last, the total value of imports and exports being Rs. 128,599,006 as compared with Rs. 14,35,96,178 in the previous year. The trade with Afghanistan showed an increase in value of over eight lakhs, but that with Tirah fell off by three lakhs that with Dir Swat and Bajour by six and a half, and that with Buner by nearly four and three quarter lakhs. The trade with Seistan which in the previous year, thanks to the opening of the Seistan route, had jumped from a little over five lakhs to close upon twelve fell back again nearly to its former level, being just under six lakhs in value a significant proof of the way in which the Persian Customs are now being manipulated to stifle the Indian trade. There was a fall of nearly 46 lakhs in the trade with Kashmir, but an increase of a couple of lakhs in that with Tibet, though the total trade with that country only reaches the paltry sum of 33 1-3 lakhs. Nepal, again, showed a falling of 34 lakhs, and Sikkim and Bhutan a fall of nearly 2 lakhs each. The trade between Burma and Western China decreased by 30 lakhs, that with Siam by 14 lakhs, and that with the Southern Shan States by over ten lakhs, but the Northern Shan States and Karenni showed increase of three and three and a half lakhs, respectively.

FLORENCE OF THE MEDICIS.

AUTRES TEMPS AUTRES MOEURS.

XII.

"THE Capponi were regarded by the historians of the Florentine Republic as were the Sciplos by those of Rome. Luigi Capponi was highly gifted. He was both loved and admired for his gentle manner and his goodness. Women often hesitate much before they decide. Once their decision taken, they are rarely less valiant than men. Their weakness itself lends force to constancy. The very fear of yielding makes them guard against the seductions of the heart. And this virtue in them is greater, when their love is great. The next time that Luigi Capponi appeared Luisa repressed her internal anguish and looked upon him as her absolute lord. When Catherine Ginori called the same day, Luisa took her aside and said: "I have made the sacrifice. Let me have your word that I shall see Nasi no more." The wedding-day was fixed. Through the kindly offices of Catherine, Francisco Nasi did not know of it. While the victim was at the altar there rose a violent gale. The merry peals of the bell of Santa Trinita, as the procession left the church, caught Francisco's ears. He asked a servant what that meant. "Strozzi marries Capponi, and all Florence is there," said he. Francisco fainted and was taken to his room. When he came to himself he felt oppressed and uncertain. Hearing the waters of the Arno flowing he said: "Do I live still? Why has not the whirlpool swallowed me? What remains for me to hope when a cruel fatality has taken away what life was worth living for? What have I to fear having lost my country, my father, and my beloved? All illusions have vanished. I alone am left in this world!" The melancholy mist lay so thick and dark about the youth that he felt like dying. At such a moment of despair the presence of Catherine Ginori—un ami feminin, as Merimee quaintly puts it—was like a faint streak of light dispelling the deep gloom. In taking her loving but trembling hand, in the ineffable act of inclining his cheek to her with brother by tenderness he read words of consolation and of comfort ere the lips had spoken them. It has very truly been remarked that the affection of a woman though it breathes not of love goes farther than friendship. There was no balsam more potent for the wounded heart than the sweet and gentle talk of that dear lady. "Luisa thinks herself safe in your promise of not marrying another," said Catherine. "Dare I ever hope to see her?" "Never more. She expects this last sacrifice from you." He tried to take comfort in the thought that Catherine sympathised in his unhappiness. As soon as he was able to settle his affairs he decided to leave those scenes which would awaken sad reminiscences. He took horse and sought shelter in the mountain solitude of the Appennines. Luisa was inuring herself to the duties of a wife with resignation. Plutarch was her favourite author, and she kept reading his "Lives." But often would the book drop from her hands, and, lost in reverie, she would realise that the sacrifice of the heart was greater than the loss of repose, riches, and even life.

THE DUCHESSINA LEAVES FLORENCE.

It was the beginning of the month of October, 1533. The Princess of Florence, as Catherine de Medici was styled, was bidding adieu to her mediæval fortress-home now known as the Riccardi Palace in Via Cavour. She was educated by the nuns of the "Murate" (walled up); and was then only fourteen. The Duke, della città de Penna, as Alexander was called, was to accompany her to Leghorn. They left the town surrounded by a considerable troop of servants, of officers, Secretaries preceded by gens d'armes, and followed by an escort of cavaliers. It was a triumphal march. The cortege numbered more than a thousand persons, besides the escort and the servants. It was headed by the Duke, Catherine, and Filippo Strozzi. Strozzi working with the Duke as Senator for two years and a half had marked in him the building tyrant, as did Seneca and Burrus in Nero. Seeing himself suspected both by the people, and by the Medicis whose encroachments he resisted, he foresaw a catastrophe. He formed the project of passing on to France, attached to the fortunes of his niece who needed a guardian. The Duke, glad to rid himself of one so hard to conciliate, supported him in his resolve, to lead the brilliant suite got up by the Medicis to dazzle the Court of France. This ambitious house had expected the hand of the Dauphin. The project had miscarried. The French King, in buying the support of the Medicis, offered the Duc d'Orleans. It was Filippo who revealed all this to his niece. This petitesse lost Italy to France, and Catherine became Queen none the less. The Duke Alexander had hoped that the Duke of Albany would succeed in making the French King change his mind. This Duke of Albany was the son of Alexander Stuart, brother of James III, King of Scotland. He was married to Anne de la Tour-de-Boulogne, sister of Catherine's mother. Thus the Duke of Albany was her maternal uncle. Her dowry was to have been twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling to be paid in cash by the branch bank of the Strozzi at Lyon. Imagine the importance of the house! Arrived at Leghorn the Duchessina was flattered to behold the magnificence displayed by Pope Clement VII to eclipse the French court. The galley he came in was draped in crimson satin trimmed with gold fringe, and covered with a pavilion of gold-cloth. This galley, whose decoration alone cost twenty thousand ducats, contained several chambers destined for the intended of Henry of France, furnished with the rich articles the Medicis had collected. The oarsmen were in splendid uniform, and the captain of the equipage was a Prior of the Order of the Chevaliers of Rhodes. The household of the Pope was in three other galleys. The galleys of the Duke of Albany, riding at anchor near to those of the Pope, formed with them a respectable flotilla. Duke Alexander presented the officers of Catherine's household to the Pope. He had a secret conference with these. Among those presented was probably the Count Sebastian Montecuculli, who, it was said, had brusquely left the service of the Emperor. The Count had studied medicine before entering the service of Charles V. Was there a premeditation to render the Duc d' Orleans Dauphin? The subject is shrouded in mystery. The Duke of Albany barely succeeded in keeping the King to his promise of giving the hand of his second son to Catherine. The Pope was most impatient, for he feared the defeat of his project. There was the Emperor's intrigue and the disdain of the nobles of France to outwit. He embarked immediately and set sail for Marseilles. Fair winds and smooth seas wafted the Vice-regent of God upon earth, attended by his tonsured Court to the Gallic shore.

THE FRENCH COURT.

It was near the end of the month of October. King Francis and his sons awaited his arrival. Despite its riches, where was the house of the Medicis, mere republican merchant Princes of yesterday beside the lofty antiquity of the Valois line? The day after his arrival was fixed for his Holiness' magnificent entree. He was carried in a chair on the shoulders of two men in his pontifical habit, save his tiara. A white ambling steed was led before him by two grooms sumptuously dressed, the reins being of white silk. It carried the Holy Sacrament. Then came all the Cardinals on their mules, followed by the sparkling Duchessina with her suite of dames and knights both French and Italian. While the Pope is entering the King is leaving in a frigate to re-enter the town the next day as his Most Christian Majesty doing homage to the Holy Father. Attended by his courtiers the Duke of Vendosmois, the Comte de St. Pol, the Messires de Montpensier, and de La Roche-sur-Yon, the Duke of Nemours, the grand master Marshal de Montmorency, and accompanied by the Princes of his blood the King was received by the Pope and the prelates assembled in the great hall of the consistory. The King knelt and was raised and embraced by the Pope. Among the many cardinals asked to the fete by the King was Cardinal Hippolyte, nephew to the Pope, a magnificent person and so well-attended that he was conspicuous amongst the royal guests. The way Catherine behaved herself during the wedding ceremony was a marvel to every one. With so many eyes upon her she was cold and collected. Before she replied to the sacramental words when she heard them she rose for an instant, turned towards the King, and bowed so gracefully that the father-in-law, known for his gallantry, was quite charmed. He was so won by her lively manners and quick intelligence that he romped with her the whole evening.

(Concluded on page .)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S VISIT.

EXTRAORDINARY PREPARATIONS PROCEEDING.

A UNIQUE RECEPTION.

LONDON, JULY 4.

President Loubet arrives in England on Monday.

Extraordinary preparations are being made for his reception.

His Majesty the King has promised it shall be such as was never before given to the head of a Foreign State in London.

The principal thoroughfares are being elaborately decorated with garlands, bunting, and Venetian masts, and abundance of flowers.

Apart from the troops in the London garrison two Brigades will be camped in Regent's Park for lining the streets and other duties.

THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF RUSSIA.

SERIOUS CRISIS ACCUMULATING.

"PERILOUS DEFIANCE OR UNDIGNIFIED SURRENDER."

LONDON, JULY 3.

The "Standard" says that symptoms of a very serious crisis in the foreign relations of Russia are steadily accumulating.

Russian statesmen, it says, ought to see that Great Britain, Japan, and the United States are becoming tired of evasions and manœuvres in reference to Manchuria which have been so indecently prolonged. The Russians are now confronted with the alternative of a perilous defiance or undignified surrender.

THE PORTE AND BULGARIA.

THE CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS.

ALLEGATIONS DENIED.

EXPORTATION OF HORSES FORBIDDEN.

The Porte denies the allegations made by Bulgaria regarding the concentration of Turkish troops, and says the renewed activity of the Revolutionaries necessitates the continuous movement of troops to the frontier districts.

Bulgaria replying to the denial charges the Porte with attempting to deceive the public by false reports regarding the intentions of Bulgaria.

Bulgaria has now forbidden the export of horses and mules.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH AND THE GOVERNMENT.

SECEDES TO THE LIBERALS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has been admitted into the Councils of the Liberal leaders on the fiscal question.

A prolonged discussion took place yesterday, when the Liberals decided to refrain from raising the question by a vote of censure, because it would embarrass their fellow Free Traders among the Ministerialists.

THE CABINET AND THE FISCAL SYSTEM.

SPEECH BY MR. WYNDHAM.

A REVIEW NECESSARY.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Mr. Wyndham, speaking at a Conservative banquet in London, said the Cabinet was united in considering that a review of our fiscal system was necessary, and he believed was supported herein by the whole of the Conservative Party.

KING EDWARD AND SERVIA.

AN EXPRESSION OF GOOD-WILL.

SERVIA'S GOOD NAME.

King Edward, in replying to King Peter Karageorgevitch's announcement of accession, has expressed his personal good-will and good wishes for his reign, and hoped he would succeed in restoring the name of Servia upon which recent occurrence have left a regrettable stain.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

THE CAPTURE OF GUMATTI FORT.

Captain Charles Davies, of the Indian Army, and Lieut. Charles Browne, Royal Engineers, have been gazetted to the Distinguished Service Order for the capture of Gumatti Fort.

THE UNIVERSITY CRICKET MATCH.

VICTORY OF OXFORD.

LONDON, JULY 4.

In the cricket match between the Oxford and Cambridge Universities the former won by 268.

COUNTY CRICKET.

BIG DEFEAT OF LEICESTERSHIRE.

NOTTS MAKE ANOTHER DRAW.

The matches between Sussex and Surrey and Notts and Lancashire were drawn.

Spooner for Lancashire made 247 runs.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Somersetshire has beaten Gloucestershire by ten wickets.

Yorkshire has beaten Leicestershire by an innings and 280 runs.

An "Englishman" telegram says that C. B. Fry made made 200 runs against Surrey.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND OPERATIONS.

STRONG MILITARY MEASURES.

GENERAL EGERTON'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

It is expected that the strongest military measures will be adopted for the suppression of the Mullah on the arrival of General Egerton.

General Egerton and staff have left Aden for Berbera.

THE BANGALORE COMPANY.

The transport Tara, Captain F. Herrington, which sails to-day for Berbera, conveys the British Mounted Infantry. The company, which was mobilised at Bangalore, comprises 6 officers, 1 warrant officer, 127 non-commissioned officers and men, one supply agent, 44 followers, 133 ponies, and 10 mules. The one company that mobilised at Fatehgarh consist of 6 officers, 3 warrant officers, 125 non commissioned officers and men, 2 native officers, 2 men, 44 followers, 135 ponies, and 10 mules The above will be brought to Bombay for embarkation in two special troop trains. The following are the names of the officers—Bt. Major J. R. M. Marsh, Comdt. M. I. School, Lieut K. Forbes Robertson, Seaforth High, Lieut G. D. Martin, 1st Royal Warwicks, Lieut. W. P. R. Wheatley, 1st Middlesex, Lieut. R F. White, 1st Essex Regt, Captain W. P. Gwynn, R. A. M. C., Captain M. G E. Belt, 3rd Rifle Brigade, Lieut. C. V. Edwards, 2nd Yorks Regt, Lieut S. J. P. Scobell, 1st Norfolk, Lieut. M. H. Helyar, 3rd Rifle Brigade, Captain W. Bennett, R. A. M. C., Assist Surgeon J. Halpin, I. S. M. D., Assist. Surgeon J. Brown, I.S.M.D.

SERIOUS CONDITION OF THE POPE.

CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Alarming reports are current regarding the Pope's condition.

It is stated his Holiness is suffering from congestion of the lungs although in Vatican circles they endeavour to minimise the matter

Latest news, however, tends to show his condition is grave. Anyhow the tone of the present reports is distinctly more serious than any previously issued.

OPENING OF THE PACIFIC CABLE.

MESSAGE ROUND THE WORLD IN TEN MINUTES.

The new American Pacific cable connecting the United States with the Philippines via Honolulu and the Island of Guan has been opened.

Mr. Mackay, President of the Cable Company, sent a message round the world in ten minutes.

THE KHEDIVE.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Khedive has left London for the Continent.

A SENSATION AT CALCUTTA.

TRAGIC CONSEQUENCES OF A NATIVE FEAST.

SIX DEATHS AND 100 PERSONS SERIOUSLY ILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

There is intense excitement and consternation in Calcutta among the elite of Indian society as a consequence of the tragic developments following a feast given by Babu Asutosh Biswas, the Public Prosecutor of Alipur, on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of June in connection with the rice ceremony of his grandson. The feast on the 27th was followed with sad results. No less than six persons have died from illness supervening on the feast. This is suspected to be due to copper poisoning, while some one hundreed native gentlemen of light and leading such as munsifis, sub judges, magistrates, zemindars, pleaders, and other distinguished native officials are present prostrated in bed from the same cause. How and under what circumstances this poisoning could have been caused is a matter enveloped in mystery, which will pobably be solved by a judicial enquiry.

THE CALCUTTA BRIBERY CASE.

The proceedings opened yesterday in the case in which Captain H. L. D. Fordyce, Storekeeper, General Supply and Transport Department of the Bengal Command, charges Babu Dabendra Sunder Banerjee, a contractor, with offering him as a bribe a gold diamond ring in order to show him some favour in respect of a tender for the supply of black pepper. The case which is being tried by the Chief Presidency Magistrate was partly heard and adjourned, the accused being released on bail.

THE MONSOON.

SIMLA, JULY 3.

The rainfall on the West Coast is increasing, and the Meteorological Department report that the monsoon current in the east of the Arabian Sea appears to be strengthening.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

The appointment of Mr. Cobbe to the Viceroy's Council is gazetted.

ACCIDENT TO A MADRAS SURGEON.

A RESTIVE GHARRY HORSE.

MADRAS, JULY 4.

Captain W. H. Tucker, Indian Medical Service, Third Physician, Madras General Hospital, was being driven to the Medical College yesterday afternoon in a hired victoria when the horse became restive and bolted for the stables. The carriage overturned, and Captain Tucker sustained a compound fracture of the right leg, both bones being broken above the ankle.

THE BISHOPRIC OF NAGPUR.

REV. EYRE CHATTERTON APPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

A despatch from the Secretary of State is published formally with Letters Patent constituting the new Bishopric of Nagpur and appointing Rev. Eyre Chatterton thereto.

WORKING OF THE MINES IN INDIA.

FRAMING OF DRAFT RULES.

Draft rules are published to be taken into consideration after 4th October next for safeguarding the working of the mines in India.

EXEMPTION FROM CUSTOMS DUTY.

A notification in the Finance Department exempts from Customs duty memorials of public character intended to be put up in a public place; also all materials used in their construction.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, MADRAS.

Mr. Crawley, Officiating Accountant-General, Madras, is granted two years' leave. Mr. Adie will act for him, and Mr. Mitra is to officiate as Deputy Accountant-General, with Mr. Majumdar as Inspector of Local Fund Accounts.

PROPOSED REWARI-PHULERA RAILWAY.

TO BE CONSTRUCTED ON THE METRE GAUGE.

ESTIMATED COST 53 LAKHS.

It is notified that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction at a cost of fifty-three lakhs of rupees of the metre gauge railway from Rewari to Phulera as part of the Rajputana-Malwa State system.

THE MOTOR CAR RACE.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE WINNER.

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

The Englishman's London correspondent, wiring on July 3rd, says that a Paris telegram states that the French riders have protested against Jenatzy's win on the ground that the tyres were not made in Germany.

CALCUTTA WALKING MATCH.

CONSTITUTION OF THE TEAMS.

In this evening's Walking Match from Barrackpore to Calcutta the teams will be as follows:—Messrs. Birkmyre Bros.—A. Birkmyre, R. B. Wilson, J. Wadley, Alex Crawford, and R. Kee; and Messrs. J. Thomson and Co.—C. Mickie, J. Ford, E. A. Lyon, A. Tosh, and J. Ballantyne. The prize is to be a silver cup to be presented by the losers to the winners. The contending teams start from the Barrackpore Golf Club at 5-30 p. m., and are expected to finish their fourteen miles tramp at the Calcutta Golf Club about 9 p. m.

The Mercantile Walking Match from Barrackpore to Calcutta, a distance of 17 miles, between the Assistants of Messrs. Birkmyre Bros. and Messrs. Thomas and Co., resulted yesterday in the former team winning, the first man, Wilson, doing the distance in three hours seven minutes, the second man arriving four minutes behind him, the last man was in at ten o'clock. The following was the order of arrival:—Wilson, Birkmyre, Ford, Wadley, Crawford, Fast, Lyon, Ballantyne, Michie, and Kee.

GOLF AT CALCUTTA.

THE CALCUTTA MEDAL.

The competition among to members of the Calcutta Golf Club for the Colombo Medal took place on Friday and yesterday, resulting in a win for H. C. Begg, with the excellent scratch score of 87, Captain Burn being second with 88.

NATIVE INFANTRY RELIEFS.

SIMLA, JULY 4.

The following are the Native Infantry reliefs:—15th Sikhs from Peshawar to Samana, 1st Sikhs from Samana to Kohat, 4th Punjab Infantry from Kohat to Malakand, 36th Sikhs from Malakand and Mean Meer to Peshawar, 25th Punjab Infantry from Peshawar to Wana, 4th Rajputs from Wana to Malakand, 37th Dogras from Malakand to Nowgong, 6th Madras Infantry from Nowgong to Peshawar, 26th Punjab Infantry from Peshawar to Miranshah, 38th Dogras from Miranshah to Peshawar, 15th Gurkhas from Abbotabad to Chitral, 24th Gurkhas from Chitral to Bakloh, 5th Bengal Infantry from Silchar and Dibrugarh to Dinapore, 10th Jats from Dinapore to Cawnpore, 11th Rajputs from Cawnpore to Mauritius, 18th Rajputs from Mauritius and Dinapore to Fort William, 8th Rajputs from Fort William to Silchar and Dibrugarh Depot, 19th Madras Infantry from Madras to Cannanore, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers from the Boundary Commission to Aden, 1st Bombay Grenadiers from Aden to Quetta, 13th Bombay Infantry from Quetta to Bombay, 17th Bombay Infantry from Bombay to Fort Sandeman, 4th Bombay Rifles from Fort Sandeman to Bombay (or Poona 21st not delocalised), 21st Bombay Infantry from Bombay to Poona (if delocalised), 24th Baluchis from Quetta to Loralai, 26th Baluchis from Loralai to Quetta, 30th Burma Infantry from Bhamo to Mandalay, and 32nd Burma Infantry from Mandalay to Bhamo.

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

POONA, JULY 5.

The Mahomedan Educational Conference will be held this year in Poona about the 8th August next. The preliminary meeting was held to-day at Mecca Musjid. Nawab Nasrulla Khan delivered an address in support of the Conference. Professor Serajudin of the Deccan College also spoke at great length of the Conference promising to be a great success, as several Mahomedans were taking great interest.

RAIN IN POONA.

Yesterday a heavy shower of rain came after an absence of nearly three weeks. Rain is badly wanted in some parts of the Deccan.

SIMLA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

The lull in the social season, which usually falls to the level Simla in the latter portion of the month of June, has been broken this year by the celebration of the King's birthday and by the State Ball. The latter was a particularly picturesque function and went off very successfully, some seven hundred guests assembling at Viceregal Lodge at the invitation of the Viceroy and Lady Curzon and dancing being kept up until a late hour. Viceregal Lodge, with its electric-lighted boudoirs and teak-panelled dining hall, is always a pretty place for a dance, and it was thronged, last Friday, with many coloured uniforms and a wealth of smart frocks which gave it a warmth and variety of colour that was entirely charming. A shower in the afternoon had laid the dust on the Mall, the floor was perfection, and the arrangements, as is always the case where Colonel Baring is in charge, were admirable.

On Sunday night it rained here heavily, and the station woke up, on Monday morning, persuaded that the monsoon had burst. Our failing water supply is replenished. The hollyhocks and the fuchias are refreshed. The dhalias are bursting into bloom upon the shady khud side. One begins to see green grass blades pushing through the hitherto uniform brown of exposed southern slopes. It ought to be the rains if it is not. Three days have now gone by since what was supposed to be the burst White clouds sail placidly over head, but there has been no further rain. The monsoon, if monsoon it be, is treating us with a distance we do not understand. Meanwhile tennis courts are playable and the jungle possible for picnics. The Simla which is on leave continues to amuse itself.

The Simla which sits in offices and governs the country toils long hours wearily as ever. Its burdens are steadily increasing with the thousands of miles added to the railways, the growth of new industries, and the development of civilizing institutions in the land. The work is becoming so overwhelming that a crisis has almost been reached. It is a crisis which the Government of India and the Viceroy at its head will have of necessity to face, however reluctant they may be to increase the cost of the administrative machine. The Home Department is taking to itself another Under Secretary; the Legislative Department and the Foreign Office have recently added to the number of the officers working within their precincts, but more radical changes will have to take place. At present the senior officials, the men upon whose shoulders falls the responsibility of the Government, are, almost without exception, preposterously overworked. This is no temporary accident. It is not confined to unbusinesslike individuals. It is the ordinary condition of affairs which has become normal in most of the departments. It has been to some extent relieved, from time to time, by measures of decentralisation and by the continual effort that is being made to abolish unnecessary reports and returns; but the burden increases, and is bound to go on increasing as the development of the country proceeds. Orders have already had to be issued for enlarging the new secretariat offices which, when designed four years ago, were supposed to be large enough to accommodate the whole of the non-military departments. By the time the buildings are ready for occupation, which will not be for another year, it may not improbably be found that only a portion of the departments will be able to be got into them. The increase which is being made, however, is insufficient to meet the demands of the case. An elementary postulate of efficiency is that the worker, whoever he may be, shall not be rushed. No matter how great may be a man's abilities he can only get through a certain amount in the day. Ask him to do more and there is bound to be a falling off in efficiency. The circle is a vicious one, for decreased supervision begets poor subordinates. The work grows because defective parts in the machine are not speedily discovered and replaced; the wheels are clogged, because the men in charge are overworked and consequently unequal to clearing them. The evil extends from one end of the secretariats to the other. It begins with the Viceroy, whose energies are diverted from what ought to be his sole duties of supervising the work of the great officers of State, by having to be his own Foreign Minister and by being burdened with the personal charge of all the relations between the Native States and the Paramount Power. It goes down to the smallest Under Secretary who frequently finds he has to work thirteen hours a day in order to dispose, somehow or other, of what is brought before him. Over-work is bad enough for subordinates and is invariably expensive in the end. For responsible officials it is preposterous If the head of an office has leisure he can reduce routine and get rid of circumlocution and red tape. Overload him, and the faults for which the Government of India has been so often blamed become inevitable. Remedy has been long delayed, but there seems to be some probability, under the present regime, of the practicability of applying it being at last seriously considered.

Now that the railway is approaching completion, attention is being once more directed to increasing the accommodation of the station. The extensions proposed include a road from Sinjaoli below Snowdon and the Lakkar Bazaar, piercing the ridge by a tunnel to the bazaar, which would relieve the Mall of the heavy cooly and mule traffic from the interior. A carriage road round Elysium is also being talked about, besides a high level way to extend from the Church to Barnes Court and thence to the Convent. These improvements will all be ultimately necessary, and the Municipality and Local Government might do worse than take them in hand at once, since it would be cheaper to pay interest on borrowed funds now than to purchase the necessary land at enhanced prices hereafter, the market value of Simla property being bound to rise with the influx of visitors which the railway will bring. With splendid ridges, extending on every side from the station, it is absurd to talk of the available space being limited, but roads are required to make new sites get-at-able, and it is to the making of these roads that attention should now be directed.

A successful variety entertainment was given by the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club at the Gaiety Theatre last Monday afternoon. The "piece de resistance" was a comedietta in one act entitled "that Dreadful Doctor," in which Major G. Williams gave an amusing exposition of the functions of the family physician who is also the "old and valued friend" of the husband, in a young couple's quarrels. Mr. C. J. M. Thornhill and Miss Tandy cleverly personated the young couple. The gem of the entertainment was the dancing of Miss Beresford-Lovett and Miss Dallas in a dainty little scene depicting "Les Amours de Pierrot" of which the audience could not have enough, the performance being encored vociferously. The part of the butterfly hearted, nimble-toed "Pierrot" was taken by Major Muspratt-Williams. Gorlitzs' "Danse des Marionettes" was well performed by an orchestra which included Mrs. Hitchins, Misses Knapp, Duperier, and Beresford-Lovett, and Mr Asbury, the audience also enjoying a clever hypnotic demonstration and Clicquot sung by "Mr. Pomery Greno." The fifth matinee of the season takes place about 20 h instant, The box office for "An America Citizen" is now open. Simla is also looking forward to Miss Gomez's concert which takes place at the Town Hall to-night.

LOCAL TRAINS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe in the new issue of the G. I. P. Railway time table that the evening train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-20 and a fast train since the commencement of fast service by the Railway in the seventies is now made a slow train and takes all the stations. A fast train leaves at 5-10, but it is almost useless to the numerous Thana and Kallan passengers working in the Government and other offices in Fort which keep 5 p. m. as closing time. The 5-10 was introduced in the early part of the year 1897, when Bombay people on account of plague removed their residences to Coorla, Thana, and Kallan. The 5-10 suits the convenience of the Railway employes who, by the way, enjoy the privileges of free passes while the paying daily passengers must now be bored with a small-paced train. Many of your readers like myself must feel this annoying change. Cannot the General Traffic Manager by starting the train a little later say 5-17 instead of 5-10 make it really a popular train.

Yours &c.,

A PASSENGER.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CANDY, I. C. S.

RETIREMENT ON PENSION.

A more conscientious and hard-working judge did not sit on the Bench of the Bombay High Court within the last few years than the Hon. Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, who retires on pension from the 11th inst. Born in this country (at Mahableshwar) in April 1845, few members of the Civil Service have possessed a wider knowledge of the people of India or enjoyed better opportunities for a closer acquaintance with their inner life, their habits, customs, and usages than Mr. Justice Candy. He has had the rare honour of twice acting as Chief Justice of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay—in June, 1900, and again in June, 1903; and his Excellency Lord Northcote was pleased to appoint him Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, the interests of which he has always had closely at heart. He is the second son of Major Thomas Candy, late of the Bombay Army, and was educated at Cheltenham College. After having successfully passed the Civil Service examination, he joined the service in November, 1865, and was posted to this presidency.

Mr. Candy, on his arrival here, was placed under the Collector of Bombay to learn the routine of official business, and was in April, 1866, appointed Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Ahmednagar. In October, 1868, we find him transferred to Poona, where he officiated as Assistant and Sessions Judge and Assistant Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan. He was twice on special duty at Poona in March and again in May, 1869. For about four years subsequently, Mr. Candy officiated at Ahmedabad, Poona, Khaira, Khandesh, Ratnagheri, Thana, and Satara as Assistant and Sessions Judge and Joint Sessions Judge until October, 1873, in which year he was transferred to Kathiawar as Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent. Mr. Candy had a somewhat lengthened experience of public affairs in Kathiawar, where he served as Assistant and Sessions Judge and Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent till February, 1878, when he had a two years' furlough to Europe. On his return to this country he was again posted to Kathiawar, where he worked for another year as Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, and from May, 1881, to January, 1883, officiated as Judge and Sessions Judge at Dharwar and Thana. In May, 1883, Mr. Candy was promoted to the important office of Acting Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sudder Court in Sind. He subsequently worked as Judge and Sessions Judge at Hyderabad, Ratnagheri, and Surat till July, 1885, when he was transferred to Poona to officiate as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, and later on as Judge and Sessions Judge and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan. In September 1886, Mr. Candy was again transferred to Sind to officiate as Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sudder Court. He had another furlough to Europe; and on his return to this country in May, 1887, was appointed (while on furlough) Judge and Sessions Judge and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan. He worked assiduously and distinguished himself in the discharge of his duties in that office, so that when a vacancy occurred on the bench of the High Court at Bombay, he was appointed to officiate in that office and satisfactorily worked in the post from January 1889, to January, 1890. In the latter year, Mr. Candy was placed on duty at Baroda as Special Appellate Officer for the retrial of certain appeals against the decisions of the Special Settlement Officer. From May, 1890, to April 1891, he was again selected to fill a temporary vacancy on the bench of the High Court at Bombay. After another furlough to Europe, Mr. Candy was (while on furlough) confirmed in the appointment of a Judge of the High Court, and assumed charge of the appointment on his return to Bombay in June, 1892, and held the position with satisfaction alike to the public and the legal profession to this day. As already stated, Mr. Candy officiated as Chief Justice of Bombay from June to July, 1900, and again during the absence of Sir Lawrance Jenkins on leave last month.

Mr. Justice Candy's zealous exertions in promoting the interests of the Bombay University are well-known. Both as a Fellow and as a Syndic, his labours were on easing to guide the University in the path best calculated to win the respect and approval of all educational authorities and institutions. It was quite in the fitness of things that he should have been selected to fill the post of Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Mr. Justice Candy's exertions in promoting the interests of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society have been fittingly acknowledged. He always worked hard and conscientiously either as a member or as president for the last four years and more. At the last annual meeting of the Society, a graceful tribute was paid him in the unanimous adoption of a resolution in the following flattering terms:—"The members of the Society, in view of the early departure of the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy from India, desire to place on record their high and grateful appreciation of his services to them as a member of committee, and for the last four years as president. In all questions that have arisen respecting the management of the Society, or the rooms it occupies, Mr. Candy has brought to it the full benefit of his experience and influence. His attention to the interests of the Society has been constant, and his helpful counsel highly beneficial. The members, in bidding him goodbye, wish him many years of the highest happiness" The speakers at the meeting acknowledged that Mr. Candy, in whatever office or duty he undertook, put his whole heart and soul in his work, and showed energy and an amount of zeal which called for their warmest recognition. A fellow-worker on the Bench, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving a testimonial, remarked that he ought to say that he knew Mr. Candy in another place, and they were all indebted to him for his qualities of head and heart, and especially for his work outside the sphere of his official duties. Either as a Judge or on the administrative side of the High Court, he knew how conscientious and hard-working Mr. Candy had been. As Vice-Chancellor of the University or as president of the Society, his work had always been conscientious, and he had done a good deal of work for both the institutions. Mr. Candy, in acknowledging the compliment paid him by the Society, expressed his grateful feelings for the terms of the resolution.

Recently as a member of the Indian Police Commission, which commenced its sittings at Simla and travelled to other parts of India to collect evidence, Mr. Justice Candy, from his long judicial experience, was able to render valuable assistance.

Towards the end of last month, the Government Pleader at Poona, in presenting an address on behalf of the native Bar to Mr. Justice Candy, who happened to be at Poona for a day or two, bore willing testimony to the claims he has established upon their gratitude as District Judge at Poona, and he said feelingly—"The news of your recent appointment as Acting Chief Justice of Bombay was received by every one with great satisfaction, for that was an honour to which you were justly entitled. We were brought in close contact with your lordship since the time you were Assistant Judge here, and more especially during the pretty long time you were District Judge and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan. As members of the Bar, we may be permitted to say that we found in you all that a Judge ought to be. You won our cordial respect and regard by all those qualities of head and heart which mark out a really good Judge. Your mastery of great principles and the soundness of your judgments won the admiration of the profession and the confidence of the public. Your invariable courtesy towards the members of the Bar, senior and junior alike, was conspicuous, and we felt sure in our minds at the time of your election to the High Court that your lordship would prove a conspicuous success, and we are happy to learn that these fond expectations have been amply realised." Mr. Justice Candy is still in the enjoyment of a vigorous and healthy manhood, and his friends hope that he will be spared for many more years of a useful career at home.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE EGYPTIAN WATER SUPPLY.

FRENCH IMPORTS FROM AMERICA.

EXPORTATIONS OF MALTESE LACE.

LONDON JUNE 19

With reference to the question of the Nile water supply and the Assouan reservior the following is taken from the "Egyptian Gazette" of Alexandria, dated June 5:—"The Assouan reservoir, which had been lowered 4 or 5 centimetres a day up to the 21st May, and then 10 centimetres a day, was lowered 15 centimetres per day on the 30th] May and 30 centimetres per day from the 4th June. The consequence of this has been that, while the Nile at the Elephantine gauge opposite Assouan was 25 centimetres above what it would have been without the reservoir up to the 21st May, it was 55 centimetres higher on the 30th May, and 85 centimetres higher on the 4th June. The discharge of the Nile, therefore, now, at the most critical time of the cotton season, has been increased from 200 to 400 cubic metres per second, or double." In a further letter, to the Alexandria paper, Mr. Henry Demech, of Alexandria, urges the importance of devoting the summer water supply in Egypt to the cultivation of cotton rather than rice. The policy of allowing the cultivation of rice in years of bad water supply, he writes under date June 5, now rendered so prominent, has attracted considerable attention in official circles. The great volume of water that is wasted by the cultivation of this grains, chiefly through the gross neglect of the cultivators themselves, has been pointed out by the irrigation inspectors, and has been characterised by Major Sir Hanbury Brown as "an utterly unjustifiable luxury when carried out at the expense of the cotton crop." A few "wily and unscrupulous cultivators" have, however, been clamouring in years of bad supply for permission to sow rice with no other object than that of securing for their cotton fields an abundant and easy water supply, and at the same time taking but little advantage of that permission, in so far as the cultivation of rice with them went. This very simple question discussed over again, very soon acquired in official quarters, possibly through not quite disinterested influences, the stage of a "burning questions" or in other words that of a petty official scandal consequent upon the enormous volume of water, which was withheld from the cultivation of cotton to favour that of a relatively insignificant area with rice. This happened in 1901, when, but for the limited cultivation of rice in that year, the cotton crop might have been something like a million cantars better, Sir H. Brown, in one of his official reports, says:—"We allow 40 cubic metres a feddan (a day), but it is the general opinion that the cultivators succeed in obtaining much more than that." Doubtless "not less than 80 cubic metres a day in wasted, if not more; at any rate, the volume of water required for a single feddan of rice, during the six weeks of intense summer heat, would amply suffice for an extra watering by which 20 feddans cultivated with cotton might be rescued. Thus to withhold water, this indispensable element for the early and healthy development of the cotton-plant, in years of bad water supply, for the sake of a few rice cultivators, is tantamount to wasting some £6) or £70 worth of cotton, the approximate value of 20 cantars, to save from £2 to £3 worth of rice.

The leniency of the Egyptian irrigation service this year towards rice cultivators, who "have had absolutely nothing to complain of and much to be thankful for," Mr. Demech goes on to say, appears the more inexplicable. The new rotation regulations generally considered as unnecessarily severe towards cotton cultivators, utterly ignore the vital interests of the country. They favour a few rice cultivators, and, as it also happens, help reckless Bourse speculators. Their increased severity appears the less justified inasmuch as the visible water supply does not, after all, look so bad. Indeed this very same consideration was much discussed in the Bourse, and it was generally thought, up to the last moment, that the issue of the new rotations would have been countermanded. The mean level of the river at Khartoum for the month of May was considerably better this year than that for the same period in 1900. There are moreover several hundred million cubic metres still held by the Assouan Dam. Is it possible that this volume of water is not sufficient to make good for this year's deficiency in supply from the Upper Nile? If so, why indeed should so much water go misapplied for rice when it is absolutely indispensable to rescue the staple produce during the summer heats? The idea of keeping the cotton plant in good condition during the summer heats, on a 24-day watering rotation can be usefully compared to that of expecting condition in a racehorse fed with native straw. It is a great pity indeed that there is at the Public Works Department on such official as an independent and responsible agricultural adviser. The injustice of these rotations towards cotton cultivators—those placed in the rice-belt excepted—causes much more harm than what one would at first sight imagine. This loss may average one cantar and possibly more per feddan. In the case, of small farmers and tenants probably more than 100,000 in number, this loss more than counterbalances the profit they expect for their labour. But to the small landowners who in order to make both ends meet have been renting land at the very high rates prevailing lately, the loss would simply turn out ruinous, and would drive them more than ever under the merciless grasp of the village money-lender.

The indebtedness of the fellaheen, Mr. Demech adds, has increased considerably during the last few years. This is due to several causes; but one which probably has contributed more than all others put together, is the failure of the cotton crop during the last few years of bad water supply. The loss through "figs" (which means "bad condition" of the cotton plant) in the season now coming to a close does not average less than a cantar per feddan throughout the Delta. It was the more felt because, pressed by the money-lender on one side and by the tax collector and the Agricultural Bank on the other, cultivators were forced to dispose of their cotton some time before the rise in prices. It should not, however, be forgotten that it is the agricultural industry—chiefly the cultivation of cotton—that has paid, and moreover has to pay for many years to come, for the great freaks of past misrule. It is of no use, and it really serves no purpose to shut our eyes to hard facts and loud crying evils. Deficient water supply has most decidedly crippled the production of cotton; and the permission to sow Saltani rice (summer rice) in years of bad supply of water is much worse than "an utterly unjustifiable luxury," as Sir H. Brown very mildly puts it. In such years Sebaini rice can be sown in flood time with marked advantage; even were it necessary to use it as fodder, it amply repays for the trouble, and it prepares at the same time the soil admirably well for a subsequent cotton crop. But "this is not a question that should be decided so as to suit the unscrupulous clamours, and interested sophistry of a very small section of land-owners." The general, and much more vital interests of the whole country, and more especially of its leading agricultural industry, have an equal right to fair dealing, and, in this case, to protection against those very unreasonable pretension of rice-growers or their friends, whoever they may be. Those severe rotations, which may jeopardise a large cotton crop, while favouring a few rice cultivators, in a year of bad water supply are tantamount to an inconceivable denial of justice, which the cultivators of cotton have in no way deserved.

Mr. A. M. Tandkara, United States Consul at Havre, writes under date of May 7 as follows:—"There has been much complaint expressed by the grain importers of Havre in regard to the condition in which American corn, shipped from Galveston, and New Orleans, has been received at this port. In every cargo since the season opened there has been unusual damage from heating and fermentation. The following extract from a letter which I received recently from one of the largest local dealers in American grain will indicate the general tenour of letters which other receivers of American corn have

written me: In the United States this year the grain does not appear to have been loaded in as dry a condition as usual, which would explain a slight heating of the corn. Some of the steamers, however, have discharged cargoes, which were greatly heated, which, in our opinion, was owing to faulty transportation. Sometimes the corn is loaded in the bottom of the holds, and bales of cotton are stowed immediately on top, thus preventing any aeration. Besides; very often no measures are taken to separate the grain from close contact with the engine and boiler room bulkheads. . . . . We also know that in some instances the corn was loaded in wet weather, and cotton that had been country damaged by water, either in transit or on the quays at New Orleans, was stowed on top of the corn without any dunnage. This in itself would cause the corn to become greatly heated." Mr. Thackara says the steamship agents affirm that the corn is damaged before being loaded in the vessels, but, he adds, whatever may be the reasons assigned for the grain becoming heated, the fact remains that cargoes of American corn which have been received this year, have been unsatisfactory to the French purchasers. This is in face of the fact that only 2,800,000 bushels of total French yearly import of about 14,000,000 bushels of foreign corn are supplied by the United States, as compared with the annual average of 4,25,000 bushels from Argentina, and the 3,000,000 bushels from Roumania. There is therefore a large and valuable market for American corn in France, and the diffident carelessness of the exporting interests connected is all the more remarkable.

On the Continent of Europe and in England, Maltese lace is celebrated, and of late years its fame has been increasing until the quantities exported from these islands have assumed large proportions. Its reputation has even reached the United States, where, until the last year or two, there seems to have been but a dim idea of its beauty and other good qualities. Now, however, judging from a report by Mr. John H. Grout, the American Consul at Valetta, Maltese lace bids fair to become popular in the United States. According to a recent work by M. Pierre Verhaegen, lace making is dying out among the European peasantry, particularly in Belgium, where the production is decreasing on account of the small earnings of the women engaged. It is also stated that the introduction of lace-working machinery has greatly influenced the low prices paid for labour. Conditions in Malta are different. The greater part of the lace exported is made in the island of Gozo, which has a population of about 25,000, of whom 10,285 are women and girls. Three-fourths of this number are occupied with lace making. The peasantry of the island of Malta are also more interested in this industry than for many years past. There is hardly a family among the poorer classes in the islands that does not produce lace. All of it is handmade, and Mr. Grout does not think that machinery will ever be introduced for this purpose. The art of lace making is handed down from family to family, and often one will find a beautiful design made by only one family. Lacemaking is now taught in the schools. In designs, Malta copies from no one, although the workers are clever in carrying out special designs that may be ordered. During the past six months more lace has been invoiced to America than for forty years. There are several firms which are capable of filling large orders. These control the work of many families, and supply them with the silk or cotton used in making the lace. Wages are low, and the peasant housewife is satisfied if she can add to the family exchequer by employing her spare time in making lace. Among the articles made may be mentioned handkerchiefs, edging, parasol covers, pillow covers, collars, boleros, lamp shades, shawls, mantillas, and even whole skirts. Silk is the chief material used, but of late there has been a demand for cotton lace.

The beginning of the year, says Mr. Consul Dickson in his report for 1902, gave fair promise of a prosperous year for the trade and commerce of Palestine, but the sudden appearance of the epidemic of cholera in the later months of the year almost completely paralysed business operations, and the hopes of a good year for trade were dissipated. Nevertheless, the total value of exports did not decrease more than £74,245, and that of imports £20,760, as compared with 1901; the imports being in excess of the average of the last five years. The total value of the exports and imports together, for the nine months ended September 30, 1902, were £496,140, as compared with £471,850 during the corresponding nine months of 1901. Every facility is given by our Consul at Jerusalem, be it remarked for bringing buyers into communication with home manufacturers, and by adopting the method of at once answering enquiries and furnishing lists of local traders and merchants to the producers, a means for importing certain British goods, such as drugs, provisions, perfumery, haberdashery, and stationery, which formerly were imported from the continent of Europe, has been afforded. It is worth noticing here, however, that the British lines of steamers are charging unusually high freights on British goods, imported to Jaffa, while the freights of foreign lines on goods from the Continent are about half the amount per ton charged by the British steamship companies. The number of such engines imported into Palestine during 1902 was 64, of a total value of £8,050, compared with 47 of the value of £4,700, during 1901. These engines vary from two to 15 horse-power, and are used for irrigating purposes in orange gardens and in mills. Since their introduction some five or six years ago, about 90 have been brought from the United Kingdom, and 75 of such engines, varying from two to 6 1-2 horse-power, are now in use for irrigating the orange gardens. The majority of the engines required for such purposes are from three to four horse-power. Although all engines were at first imported from Germany, those of British manufacture, which on trial have been found to give every satisfaction, both as regards cost and facility for working, are gradually finding a market in Palestine, and the demand will probably continue to increase.

EMIGRANTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

FRAUDULENT OBTAINMENT OF PASSES.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, had been engaged in investigating a case in which one Karim Cassum is charged with making a false statement to Isab Ismail, Isa Ahmed, Vali Aunji, and Umar Ahmed, to wit, that he would procure for them emigrant passes to enable them to proceed to Delgoa Bay in South Africa and with dishonestly receiving from each of them Rs. 50. Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that when the passes were presented to Mr. H. Lorrimer, Inspector in the Customs Preventive Service, that officer made enquiries about the names of the complainants and their ages, and finding them different from those stated in the passes, declared the passes to be false. The name of the broker who had obtained the passes having been ascertained, the whole matter was reported to Mr. Walshe Superintendent, Customs Preventive Service. It appears that the Portuguese Government at Delagoa Bay would not allow immigrants to land without taking from them a deposit of £10 each. The Government of India having informed the Bombay Customs authorities of these arrangements, the authorities here informed the emigrants of the danger they ran in proceeding to Portuguese Territory without being provided with a passport and in order to satisfy the Customs authorities on that point the complainants produced the passports for inspection.

The accused in his defence said that he was a broker doing small business. He sometimes procured passages for emigrants from Bombay. It was true the four complainants came to him. They were from Broach. He told them that it was necessary to have passports in order to obtain berths. The next day he took them to Munshi Sanbi Hoosein Tyeb and Hafiad and informed them that those three emigrants wanted passports. They replied they would get them, and then he and complainants returned home. On the following day the complainants went out and brought passes. It was not true that he took from each of the complainants Rs. 50 to procure passes. It was not true that he produced of his own accord Rs. 150 when the police came to search his house. He did not tell the emigrants to give false names to the Customs officer according to the names appearing in the passes. The complainants procured the passes and paid for them out and out. He did not know when the passes were brought nor that they had been taken out in wrong names.

The case was adjourned.

POLO IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 19.

For a full week there has been a steady downpour of rain. Beginning early on Saturday morning it lasted continuously for over sixty hours, and after a short interval it commenced again, and has continued practically without ceasing.

Of course, under these circumstances, polo has been impossible. During the week there has been none in or around London, nor is there likely to be any to-morrow (Saturday) except perhaps at one or two of the clubs where the ground is exceptionally fast.

In Ireland and in some parts of England play has been possible. Should the present deplorable weather continue in London, it is quite possible that many players will migrate, or perhaps even emigrate.

There has been a very good polo tournament at Hamburg, in which the London Polo Club were in the final match, but victory eventually went to a continental team. At Paris too a good deal of play has been possible, and I hear that the Ostend tournament at the end of next month promises to be a great success.

After the disappointment at Ranelagh last Saturday the King very graciously intimated his intention of paying the Club a visit on Wednesday. But again he was prevented by the rain.

Should the weather, however, improve, next week promises to be very interesting as the first ties in the great Inter-Regimental Tournament will be played off, many of them on London grounds.

But polo players at present are asking one another in despair if there is any likelihood of a change

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee presided at a sitting of the third Criminal Sessions on Saturday.

MAKING AWAY WITH BAGS OF SUGAR.

Sunderjee Govind, Nanjee Khatao, and Laljee Kuvarjee were charged with abetment of criminal breach of trust, and dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen. Mr. F. P. J. Taleyarkhan, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoners were not defended.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, in addressing the jury, said that, on the 18th May last, one Sarjee Khetsey, a muccadam, ordered his man Morarjee to load 49 carts with bags of sugar and take them to the Victoria Dock from the godown. It was Morarjee's duty to load the carts, to mark the sugar bags, and give to the cartman export bills with the name of the cartman and the number of the cart. The carts were accordingly loaded with sugar bags and sent to the Victoria Dock for the purpose of being unloaded there. In the evening when the complainant went to the Victoria Dock, he found that one of the 49 carts had not reached its destination. He made enquiries and ascertained that cart No. 5582 was missing. On the chit the name of the cartman appeared as Rama Govind. Information was given to the police, and Rama and one Javer Kuber, the latter of whom was at the time with Rama in the cart, were arrested. They were placed before a Magistrate and were convicted and sentenced. From the evidence to be placed before the jury it would appear that in consequence of the abetment of the three accused in the present case, the content of the missing cart were taken to the house of the first two accused, and out of the ten bags of sugar, which it contained, the police succeeded in recovering seven bags. The remaining three bags were in the meantime disposed of by the third accused at a shop in Null Bazar, where he represented to the buyers that his brother had died, and as he wanted to go to his native country he was anxious to dispose of the goods. If, said the learned counsel, the evidence satisfied the jury that the goods belonged to Surjee, and that, in consequence of the abetment of the accused, the ten bags of sugar were taken by Rama and Kuber to the house of the accused Nos. 1 and 2, and were retained and disposed of by the accused, the jury would be justified in returning a verdict of guilty against the accused.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

At the close of the case, his Lordship summed up the evidence. The jury unanimously found the first accused guilty, and accused Nos. 2 and 3 not guilty.

His Lordship sentenced the first accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and discharged the other two accused.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A BILL.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin applied for an early trial on behalf of Nadirshah Cursetji, who was committed to the Sessions by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday evening, on charges of forgery and theft in respect of a bill for Rs. 37-4-0, the property of one Erachshah Dadabhoy. The learned counsel said that the accused was a student, about 19 years of age. The evidence against him was of three witnesses, and the whole case rested on the evidence of one single witness. The case would not take up more than a few hours, and it was desirable that the charge should not be allowed to hang over the accused for a longer time than was necessary. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin asked that an early day may be fixed for the hearing of the case.

His Lordship, after consulting the Public Prosecutor, fixed the hearing of the case for to-morrow, and adjourned the Sessions till that day.

COTTON MANUFACTURES IN INDIA.

The following statistics of Cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills, in March 1903, compared with the corresponding period of 1900-01 and 1901-02:—

Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun.

	Month of March.		
	1901	1902	1903
British India			
Bombay	27,190,304	33,217,517	34,651,718
Madras	2,218,529	2,841,262	2,453,524
Bengal	2,555,790	4,120,832	4,175,758
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	2,757,014	2,577,975	2,396,632
Punjab	686,145	778,155	843,123
Central Provinces ...	1,697,214	1,990,320	2,044,210
Total ...	37,858,317	45,524,651	46,503,315
Foreign Territory.			
Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (a), Wadhwan (b), Quilon (c), and also Pondicherry (d)	1,0 9,616	536,131	1,755,732
Grand Total ...	38,865,933	46,460,787	48,259,047

(a) From September 1902
(b) From October 1902
(c) From November 1902
(d) From January 1903

Abstract Statement of the Quantity of Woven Goods Produced.

(N. B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of grey goods.)

		Month of March.		
		1901	1902	1903
British India.				
Bombay	{pds.	6,078,715	7,317,651	8,077,121
	{yds.	23,836,0 9	28,724,705	30,329,389
Madras	{pds.	309,820	339,717	358,351
	{yds.	153,675	1,029,681	223,142
Bengal	{pds.	8,291	32,93 9	39,715
	{yds.	3,372	128,264	141,353
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara)	{pds.	266,171	361,169	477,704
	{yds.	981,233	1,238,791	1,673,232
Punjab	{pds.	14,677	14,199	9,783
	{yds.	43,107	34,644	25,749
Central Provinces ...	{pds.	466,921	512,477	492,9 9
	{yds.	1,426,905	1,151,045	1,387,016
Total ...	{pds.	7,144,597	8,778,122	9,475,583
	{yds.	26,434,102	30,906,631	33,778,899
Foreign Territory.				
Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar (a), Hyderabad (a), Wadhwan (b), and Pondicherry (c)	{pds.	3:0,036	316,073	627,817
	{yds.	1,213,667	1,077,231	2,077,597
		7,444,633		
Grand Total	{pds.		9,091,195	10,103,400
	{yds.	27,644,769	31,6 3,7 67	35,781,496

(a) From September 1902
(b) From October 1902
(c) For January 1903

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.

NO GUARANTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

OWNER'S EVIDENCE.

THE inquiry was resumed by the Coroner on Saturday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, assisted by Superintendents Sanderson and Sloane, appeared to watch the inquiry on behalf of Government; Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared to watch on behalf of the Municipality; and Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, with Mr. D. Gostling, appeared to watch on behalf of Mr. Sittaram Luxmon, the owner of the building. Mr. Cardale, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, watched the proceedings on behalf of the City Improvement Trust. Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, was also present.

Mr. H. V. R. Kemball, Executive Engineer, President, was recalled and further examined by Mr. Nicholson. He said: When I said that beams B and C are not really dangerous as regards section, I meant they are not dangerous for light loads such as used for a bedroom; but for an office a load of one ton and a half per square foot should be taken and that with that load the section of those beams would be dangerous. I wish to say that an uneducated and inexperienced man would probably not realize the gravity of the fault in beam D, to the same extent as he would in beams B and C. An experienced man would look first to the straightness of grain in which beam D is deficient.

By Mr. Crawford: I do not think the Inspector only inspecting the beams in position could have noticed any of the defects now seen in them. As regards bonding I have seen two building to the north of Waudby Road to the south-west of the Gaiety Theatre. The front walls of those buildings are probably of brick work and are certainly plastered with Porebander pillars at the corners. It is almost certain that these pillars are bonded to the walls but there is no trace of this from the outside. Probably the architect would in fact there should be no trace. An Inspector cannot say whether a wall is bonded or not, unless he sees it under construction or has it opened up afterwards.

NOT TO SECURE PUBLIC SAFETY.

By the Foreman: I understand the completion certificate, now shown to me, is made out with the object of satisfying the Improvement Trustees that the building has been erected with proper regard to their interests and not with regard to the public safety. From that point of view I think it would be justified by the inspection of the nature of that to which evidence has been given by the Trust officials. I wish to state that a liberal interpretation of clause (1) of the agreement as to the dimensions of the beams, &c., is a practical impossibility. If a plan is sanctioned, which shows the dimensions of only a few beams out of many to be used in a building. I consider an inspector is justified in thinking that he is not bound to pay special attention to the sections of the timber. The ordinary way to give dimensions of beams is to give a list with the plans showing the sections and spans. I do not think the completion certificate given by the Trust and now shown to me is intended to secure the safety of the public and it does not do so and should not be intended to do so. I say there is no guarantee for the public safety in any inspection which the Improvement Trust give to buildings, and I think it would be against the interests of the Trust; and it would be absurd they should give any guarantee which would be taking an enormous responsibility with no means of guarding themselves as I state hereafter. As regards the Municipality, they do some extent represent the public, I think they should take such steps as would guarantee the safety of the general public but not of the tenant as against the owner of the building. My reply refers more specially to countries where the building owners can ensure that their buildings will be properly supervised by efficient employés.

INSPECTION AND RESPONSIBILITY.

Inspect as much as you like, a contractor or building-owner can put in bad work, and he will do it how ever much you look after him, unless you attach the responsibility to him; and if you attempt to make rules by which the Municipality removes any part of this responsibility on to their own shoulders from the owner the public interests would suffer. So far as I remember it, I agree with the evidence given as to what it was necessary to require from servants of the Municipality and Trust as to inspection. The Inspector is told to see certain things only. In all countries, except the newest Government, all public bodies protect the public and not the tenants of the building. The thickness of outer walls of buildings is always specially provided for by Municipal regulations, apparently for the object of the protection of the public in streets adjoining. As to the necessity for public bodies protecting the tenants against building-owners in Bombay I have formed no considered opinion.

THE OWNER OF THE BUILDING.

Mr. Sittaram Luxmon, the owner of the Sittaram Building, was next examined by Mr. Nicholson.

Mr. Moos, on behalf of Mr. Sittaram, said that his client objected to answer any question and every question that was to be put to him under Section 132 of the Evidence Act and would only answer any question tending to incriminate him if compelled to do so by the court and that he would answer all questions tending to incriminate him under compulsion of the Court only and if the Court compelled him.

The Coroner took a note of the objection and the examination of the witness was proceeded with.

The witness said: This is my agreement with the Improvement Trust. I engaged no contractor for the construction of the Sittaram Buildings. I contracted for the supply of labour and not for material. An agreement was made to pay the carpenter's work by measurement.

Did you purchase and supply all materials that were necessary for the building?—Yes. I have made agreements with brick-makers and timber merchants to supply me with those materials.

THE TIMBER.

Did you make an agreement with the timber merchants to supply you with the timber at a uniform rate or did you purchase it as you wanted it?—On one occasion the merchants brought some timber from Messrs. Wallace and Company and I bought it from them by paying them one or two rupees more than what they had paid to the Company. There were two or three merchants from whom I purchased the timber. One of the merchants from whom I purchased the timber is Jayram Sittaram, another is a Borah whose name I do not know and the third is Ahmed Chuper. I did not deal with these merchants before nobody selected the logs. I used to go to Tank Bunder where timber was generally stored and there I used to see the logs myself and then make bargains for them.

Who gave you information as to the sizes of the scantling?—The Engineer, Mr. Mirza, Mr. Mirza used to prepare plans with all the necessary details, which I used to get sanctioned by the Municipality and the Improvement Trust and then gave them (plans) to my mistry Judah Shallom. If the mistry found any difficulty he used to ask me. I do not know anything about the sizes of the timber. The mistry knows that.

Did not you know by experience timber of what dimensions would be required for the building?—No, I know nothing about it. The mistry used to check the timber with the invoices. I know only two kinds of wood, teak and jungle. I bought all the wood mentioned in these invoices (produced) and also some more wood. I did not take the whole ship loads as they came in. The timber used in the Sittaram Building came from Rangoon and Moulmein. I do not remember what price I paid for it. My books will show what price I paid for it. I cannot say from what merchant I bought the timber used in D. block. The beams for all the blocks were purchased at one and the same time and not for block by block. I purchased them from the three merchants I have just mentioned. All the logs after they had been purchased were brought to my place within two months after the bargain. The date of the bargain must be stated in the invoices. My book will also show the date of the bargain. (The witness was asked to bring his books when he came in court next time.)

How did you know what amount of timber was to be required?—as the building was to cost me two lakhs of rupees, I thought it would be necessary to purchase one lakh of rupees worth of timber. Before I purchased the timber I went down to look at it. I was not allowed to select each and every piece of timber. A lot of timber lies at the Bunder and the purchasers make bargains for it and agree to pay to the merchants two, four or five rupees over their purchase money per ton. During the construction of the Sittaram Building I never found that the timber was running short. I never had an occasion to buy more timber for beams. The beams used in D block were part of the timber purchased by me at Tank Bunder.

Did you at any time settle what wood to be used for beams and what for planting?—No. It was the mistry's business to bring the logs into the sawing-yard. He never consulted me as to what logs he should saw. On the 31st May last, when block D was almost completed, there were no spare logs for beams, but there was plenty of wood. I used to live on the top floor of block C when block D was being constructed.

Whom did you employ to supervise the building operations? Who was your headman on the building?—Judah Shallom, the mistry, and under him were masons and carpenters. I thought it was sufficient to employ Judah Shallom alone on the building because he was a clever and experienced man. He has served on Government Buildings under Superintendents.

ARRANGEMENT WITH THE ARCHITECT.

Under whose superintendence did you employ Judah on your building?—Under the superintendence of Mr. Mirza. I paid Mr. Mirza a lump sum of Rs. 4,000. At first I did not know Mr. Mirza, but I knew his father Mr. Nusserwanji Mirza. After my tender was accepted by the Improvement Trust I went at once to Mr. Nusserwanji Mirza and settled with him about the building for Rs. 4,000. Mr. Nusserwanji then drew a rough sketch of the ground. I asked him what would the building cost, and he replied that about Rs. 300 for a running foot would be the cost. But that would be the cost if the building was to be of two storeys.

But you have not told us what Mr. Mirza was to do for four thousand rupees?—He was to do all the work. He was to instruct the mistry, to come and see the work, to explain the plans to the mistry, to get the plans passed by the Municipality and the Trust, and if there were any defects in the work of the mistry to point those defects out. That was the arrangement made with Mr. Nusserwanji. Mr. Mirza was present when all these details were settled. I did not take any note of the detailed arrangements. I have got no letter or document showing the details which were agreed upon between me and Mr. Mirza. Mr. Mirza had also agreed to do all correspondence work between me and the Improvement Trust and the Municipality. Some of the letters were signed by me and some by him. There is no memorandum to show this arrangement. There is no witness except Mr. Mirza's father. There was another witness named Kurrim Dowla, who is now dead. I have got four books containing everything relating to this building. When the building was being constructed, I used to look at it from the street.

Were all the materials of the building good, or how were they?—The bricks used in the building were similar to those used in Government Buildings. The chunam was brought from Dharoli and Amboli and soaked on the premises. It was of excellent quality. These materials were best.

Did you use any old building materials?—The only second-hand material I used was stone for the foundations. All the other materials were quite new. I have no experience in timber. I do not understand plans, nor do I know figures in them.

The inquiry was adjourned till to-morrow morning.

ONE MORE VICTIM OF THE COLLAPSE.

Bombardier Lionel Hayden of the 76th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Colaba, who had been injured by the collapse of the Sittaram Buildings, died at twenty minutes past 8 o'clock yesterday morning in the St. George's Hospital, where he had been under treatment since the accident. The deceased after admission into the hospital made no progress, and his right leg which had been fractured by a piece of beam took an unhealthy action and a number of abscesses having formed thereon it was thought advisable to amputate that limb. The amputation was performed on the 18th June by Captain Moore, Resident Surgeon, assisted by the medical staff of the hospital. After the operation the patient did not seem to do well at all. About 22nd idem symptoms of septicæmia set in followed by dysentry, pneumonia, and an abscess on the left side of the face. From all these complications he gradually became weaker and died yesterday morning. In the afternoon Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, opened an inquiry regarding the death of the deceased. The same jury which has been inquiring into the cause of death of the other persons was empanneled.

Corporal Henry Isaak Jackson, of the 76th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Colaba, identified the body of the deceased Bombardier Hayden, who, he said, belonged to the same Company, and was a married man. Witness has seen the deceased alive about a week before the 31st May.

Mr. Alexander MacGregor, Assistant Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, said the deceased was admitted into the hospital at half-past 1 o'clock on the morning of the 1st June last. He was then suffering from a severe shock. He had a compound fracture of the right knee joint and a severe abrasion and lacerations of that leg up to the knee-joint. There was also an abrasion on the left leg below the knee. Since admission he did not progress. The right leg took very unhealthy action and he suffered from fever from the beginning, which increased. A number of abscesses were formed on that leg, which it was considered advisable to amputate. The amputation was performed on the 18th June by Captain Moore, Resident Surgeon, assisted by the medical staff of the hospital. The patient did not seem to do well after the operation. On the 22nd idem symptoms of septicæmia set in followed by pneumonia, and an abscess on the left side of the face. From all these complications he gradually became weaker and died yesterday morning. In the afternoon Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, opened an inquiry regarding the death of the deceased. The jury which has been inquiring into the cause of death of the other persons was empanneled.

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THE FAR EAST.

AN AUDIENCE WITH THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

LEGATION LADIES AT COURT.

A correspondent to the "N. C. Daily News" writes:—I was very lucky in being allowed, on the 6th of May, to see all over the Winter Palace, which has been entirely shut to the public since the settlement after the siege. It is the most beautiful building or rather suite of buildings I have seen in China, and it is kept in very good order, everything being spotlessly clean.

What struck me most was the beauty of the curiously shaped roofs covered with blue and green and imperial yellow glazed tiles; the effect of these, in the bright sunlight, amongst embossoming trees was quite lovely. Broad spaces separate the buildings, giving a feeling of stateliness and repose.

The 12th of May was the day fixed for the Reception of the Legation ladies, and we left Peking at nine o'clock in the morning, each lady being carried in an official chair with four bearers, and four extra bearers in reserve.

After being carried twelve miles on a very hot day, we were glad to arrive at the gates of the Summer Palace, where some of us were to have the honour of being presented for the first time to the Empress Dowager and Emperor. As ladies from all the Legations were present, besides several ladies who were visiting Peking, and each lady was attended by at least two court officials, we made quite an imposing procession as we walked from the entrance of the Palace to the large building in which we were to make our bow, and be received. The approach to this building is through a large courtyard and up a long broad flight of white marble steps, and the building is twice as wide as it is deep. In the middle of the room is a very beautifully carved blackwood throne, about eight feet long and four feet wide upholstered and draped with Imperial yellow brocade; and on his the Empress Dowager was seated. On the left of the throne and a little behind it was a beautifully carved arm chair also covered with yellow, on which the Emperor was sitting.

In front of the throne, which is raised from the floor, on a platform about three feet high, was a black-wood table also beautifully carved, on which were several ornaments of jade and cloisonne. The platform was also covered with yellow silk and decorated with large pieces of cloisonne, such as storks and large vases and so on.

Until we had all entered the room, and made our courtesys, as well as we could, (for we were so crowded that there was really very little room) their Majesties sat absolutely still without moving an eyelid; but when we had all come in, the Empress was helped down from the throne by her attendants, the Emperor following, and she spoke to all the ladies who had been presented on other occasion, and those who were strangers were presented to her.

As each presentation was made the Empress took the lady's hand between her two and held it while she made some polite remarks some or asked questions.

The Empress Dowager is absolutely unlike all my preconceived ideas of her.

She is, I should says very little over five feet in height, and does not look more than fifty. She carries herself well, and is very erect.

Her face is small and inclined to be square, with a small jaw, and a receding chin, and rather a large mouth turned up at one side; her nose is rather Roman in shape, and her eyes are not particularly keen, or turned up at the corners, as one would expect.

She was extremely gracious and kind in her manner and spoke in a very agreeable low voice. She wore a long coat of pale blue brocade, and her hair was of course done in Manchu fashion.

The jewels she wore, which were chiefly pearls and jade, were very beautiful, and some of them very large.

The Emperor stood rather in the back-ground, and some of us were presented to him, when he shook hands, but we were not all presented as a matter of course.

He is somewhat small and slight and looks like a boy of sixteen or eighteen, though I believe he is about thirty-five. His face is long, and his head big, and he did not give me the impression of unusual intelligence. His lower jaw is inclined to drop, and his mouth is generally open. He looks very amiable, and smiles constantly, but when his face is in repose he looks like a man who either has never had much character, or who has not recovered from some serious mental shock.

After being received we were all taken to another building, through several court-yards, and gardens, where lunch was laid out on two long tables. The Empress and Emperor had now disappeared for the time being, but an Imperial Princess and several court ladies were present at lunch which function lasted nearly two hours. Our spirits were kept up however by Yuan Shih-kiai's band which really played very well indeed in the garden. After lunch we were taken to an adjoining room, where the Empress was standing, and she advanced to us in the garden and gather'd sprays of white roses with her own hands, giving us each one. From there we went for quite a long walk through court-yards, and gardens, and corridors, the Empress leading the way, at a great pace, for she is very active, under a very large yellow sort of Chinese procession umbrella, till we came to a part of the grounds where stalls had been put up, and covered with all kinds of things which were evidently intended for presents.

Here a halt was called, and her Majesty presented us each with a piece of Peking cloisonne as a souvenir of the occasion.

After this we moved on again till the Empress seated herself in a large open summer-house, with the Emperor beside her and Court ladies round her. Immediately behind her chair were the two Misses Yu Kung who are great favourites of hers and who were dressed in the height of the present Chinese fashion. Their gowns were made of pale blue silk profusely embroidered and trimmed with real lace and tucked white chiffon. They wore large pale blue hats trimmed with white silk and white birds of paradise. A Court official soon appeared with a long Chinese pipe which he offered to her Majesty on bended knee and she had a smoke. We in the meantime all sat under the trees on garden seats and rocks, and had tea a la Chinoise and talked. It was very hot. This scene to my mind was the most quaint and curious of the whole day. I may mention here that I was told by a Court lady that the Empress is much pleased with European dress and intends to adopt it for several of the maids of honour. She has also been much amused by the Misses Yu Kung's dancing and wishes them to teach Princesses and other Court ladies to dance.

Hence we were taken to a building in another part of the grounds, where their Majesties had in the meantime arrived, and here we took our leave, the Empress holding each lady's hand as before, and the Emperor shaking hands, the Empress Dowager was now seated on a large divan, Turkish fashion, and the Emperor stood by her side. Although our Imperial hostess could not have been kinder, I am sure we were all glad when we found ourselves in our chairs, and felt in reality when the twelve-mile journey was over, and we were again within the walls of Peking, where we arrived about seven o'clock. And as we entered the Legation and my eye caught the corner of the wall which has been allowed to remain covered with the marks of Boxer shot and shell, and the words "Lest we forget" which Sir Claude Macdonald had written there, I shuddered; and then tried to think the best I could of the exalted Woman I had just seen.

THE CRISIS IN KWANGSI.

In spite of the assertions of Governor Wang Calichun of Kwangsi that he has restored order in the province, news still constantly arrives from private and independent sources in Kwangsi alleging quite the contrary. Says the "N.-C. Daily News" of June 3—If what is stated in the following letter from a reliable source which we now translate is to be believed, Governor Wang Chih-chun's troubles are only just beginning;—The rebels of Kwangsi are daily getting stronger, especially in the vicinity of the prefectural city of Kuellin the capital of Kwangsi namely in the districts of Yining and Hsingan. Here the rebels, united in three bands, conduct the government of the two cities collect regular taxes after the style of foreign municipalities, enlist troops, and drill, pay, and arm them after foreign methods. A perfectly regular, peaceful and beneficent government rules the region comprised within the areas of the two districts, and there is not a single official of the Manchu dynasty in them, while the inhabitants appear quite contented at their lot. Strict discipline is enforced amongst the rebels by their officers, who give all their commands in English, while the arms and ammunition used are of the most modern. These are constantly arriving, being brought by friends and partisans from neighbouring provinces, so that there is now a very large accumulation of the best of arms and ammunition for a numerous and formidable army. In fact the region spoken of above has been apparently chosen as the headquarters of the rebellion and the men there are to form the nucleus of a great army for the conquest of the Empire from the Manchus. There is immense enthusiasm amongst the rank and file of the so-called rebel army in Yining and Hsingan, which counts a great deal in a movement like this. As soon as everything has been prepared and ready for active hostilities, the mandarins will find the present one ten times more formidable than the former Taiping rebellion. With the risings which have so far taken place throughout the province of Kwangsi, desultory and scattered as they have been, every one already knows that the mandarins have invariably been unable to deal, and that they have been again and again defeated and put to flight by these wandering bands of rebels and disbanded soldiery. What then must happen when in place of these scattered and badly-led and still worse organised bands the mandarins find themselves opposed by an army which is, just the contrary of what has gone before!

"DUSTOORIE."

There is something almost poetical about the Indian name. Compare it with our Western illicit, or secret commissions, and you see the inferiority in the Latin English at once. You feel there's rascality bound up with anything illicit, but Dustoorie, it might almost be the name of a delightful hill station with fir and deodor, cool airs, and glorious vistas, rickshaws, dandies, pretty woman, rosy-cheeked children, and all the rest of it. The vocal euphony in Dustoorie is soft as the cooing of a dove or the Glou-Glou duet in La Mascotte. But as touching dustoorie, the following ominous question has, as we know, quite recently come before the high tribunal of the Lahore majistracy. The point for decision was, as we may gather from the Report, as follows: Is it extortion in the sense of the Indian Penal Code, section 383, for the servant of a debtor, mistakenly relying on the custom of his class as conferring on him the right to do so, to intimidate his master's creditor into giving him a commission on every bill realized by the latter from the debtor whether paid through the servant in question or by the master direct? There could only be one answer to the question put in this way. Intimidation is the kernel of the matter; and the words every bill might have been altered to any bill with advantage. No one who knows the East, will think for one single moment that the exemplary judgment of the Cantonment Magistrate of Lahore will cause the practice dustoorie to dwindle, peak and pine, and finally, like the art of tempering Damascene sword blades, become lost to the knowledge of mankind. No, The art of dustoorie, is born anew in the brain of each succeding generation. It is one of the basic elements of cognition, and countless generations of men have given it their hearty, if secret approval. When one comes to think of the eminently respectable, church-going, virtuous, moral, and charming personages in India, as elsewhere, who thrive by means of dustoorie, no one surely would be so short sighted, so unkind, so eminently unreasonable as to wish for its suppression. Think of Jones—Jones who started life almost as a police constable years and years ago. Everybody respect Jones. He goes to Church regularly on Sunday—has got on beautifully in his Department—his sons are looking for a pretty penny when the old man dies—be has property here, there and everywhere, a good balance at his Bankers and as I say the respect of everybody. Jones hasn't done all this out of his pay you may be sure. Why indeed should it be expected of him. We will not look too closely into the methods of Jones. He is a most valuable public servant, and if his "dustoorie" has been something in the way of "bribery" and "corruption" to particularize for a moment, we must all admit that he has made a most excellent use of his opportunities. Look too at that gallant old veteran Colonel Bhoosa, C. B., late of the Indian Forage and Indent Department. The thousands of maunds of grain and rice and flour and straw and supplies generally which the energetic Colonel had to do with passes computation. He was beloved by his subordinates, some of whom in a smaller way successfully strove to emulate the virtues of their chief, and when he retired was the subject of a most affecting private" farewell. It was currently reported of the Colonel that he made 3½ lakhs of rupees over the Dagshai Campaign when the ata was of such an inferior quality that the men refused to eat it. All that I know about the gallant Colonel is that he is a most delightful and courteous old gentleman and as a J. P. and County Magistrate, into which he has blossomed, he is inexorably severe on poachers, and has a special aversion to tramps and other flotsam and jetsam of humanity who are found sleeping out.

Again what are we to say about the venerable Abdul Gopal Ramchunder, J. P., and a companion of the Royal Tin Plate order? Years and years ago, dear reader, long before I was born certainly, Abdul Gopal Ramchunder was an humble box-walla in Bombay. He is reputed to be worth lakhs and lakhs of rupees now. You see his name at the head of every charity list and his almost worshipped by the native community which owns him as its head. Ramchunder, J. P. R. T. O., has made his money by the scientific distribution of dustoorie. Nobody ever threatened him. You give me a contract, I give you dustoorie: that has been his good old rule and simple plan through life, and his position to-day proves his wisdom. I have at times heard remarkable stories as to Ramchunder's contracts; but why should I or you or anybody else give ear to the irresponsible envious malice of a censorious world?

It is said, I do not venture to say how true it is, that in Bombay, all Government, Railway and Municipal contract work is controlled by an enterprising syndicate of native and Parsee capitalists. We are all acquainted with the business-like language in which the guileless contractor is invited to tender for the supply of stores or the construction of buildings. The sealed tender on the face of it seems to be an inviolably confidential document. I wonder if Presidents of Municipalities, and Heads of Railway Administrations, Storekeepers-general, and other high and mighty bosses of sorts would shudder if they knew what a farce, if all I hear be true, the sealed tender in Bombay is. The real bosses of the situation, so I am assured by my dear friend Smith lately retired from that select paradise the P. W. D., are the members of the Syndicate aforesaid. They, without Rontgen rays or any clumsy scientific apparatus of that kind, know all about the sealed tenders In the first place 95 per cent of the tenders are sent in by the Syndicate, that is by the separate individuals which compose it. The bare outsider, says Smith, stands practically no chance at all. The tenderers have friends at court too so that if ever it really comes to a question of considering the rival claims for an outsider's tender and a Syndicate tender, there is, as a rule, a remarkable concensus of opinion in favour of the latter. This system strikes me as being on which does infinite credit to the capitalist contractors of Bombay. Possibly the same enlightened methods are in force elsewhere. Perhaps even in Calcutta. Who knows?

We may be sure the Government does not know; or if it does would not have the heart to break up so benevolent a confederacy representing in a high degree the very best qualities of the Trust system. And talking of contractors, what a really comforting judicial pronouncement is that which recently fell from the lips of the Hon'ble Mr. J. A. Anderson, Judge of the Chief Court, Lahore. Lahore is well to the front judicially these days. It was a case of one Hari Ram vs. the Emperor. The Emperor, through the lower Magistracy, had already convicted, the said Huri Ram of criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts, and sentenced the said sinner to four years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 1,000 and in default of payment of fine to a further six months. Well, Huri Ram, feeling no doubt that he was not a bit worse than scores of other respectable contractors whom he knew, appealed. In the course of his judgment the Hon'ble Judge of the Appellate Court observed: "The difficulty in the case throughout is that the prosecution cannot in a case like this thoroughly satisfy a Court as to the exact amount embezzled, and it is most undesirable that there should be any such vagueness involved in the decision of a criminal case . . . . . The impression left on the mind is however, one unfortunately not usual (?) in departmental prosecutions, viz., that one culprit has been punished but the Augean stable by no means cleansed.

I feel sure the Hon'ble Judge must have said "unusual," but a kind reporter or compositor on the "Civil and Military Gazette" is responsible for this note of ambiguity. And how touching and beautiful it is to find a Judge's thoughts going back to the labours of our old friend Hercules to find a fitting parallel wherewith to stigmatise a state Department. Talk about Scintillæ juris. I wonder what other horses in the Augean stable think about this frank denunciation of Departmental dirtiness. Nothing much you may be sure so long as none of the dirt is found sticking to their hides. They are eminently sensible in so thinking. We might advertise till Doomsday: Wanted a Hercules to clean and Augean stable, and then in certain walks of life I don't think we should succeed in getting the right hero or demigod. In the meantime let us continue to entertain the highly intelligent opinion that the only criminals are the criminals in our gaols, and that our dear friends A, B and C who pilfer the state scientifically without getting found out are honest men. It is a remarkable thing, and I commend it to the notice of all and sundry, that you will find an opinion diametrically opposed to this in a certain Book which is supposed to contain a good deal of sound advice generally on things mundane and otherwise.

DECISION OF LOWER COURT REVERSED.

We publish below the judgment on appeal by the Sessions Judge, Mr. Kensington, in the case in which the Cantonment Magistrate of Mian Mir convicted the servant of a European of extortion for having taken "dastur." The Sessions Judge held that the facts disclosed did not constitute the offence of extortion as there was no dishonesty on the part of the prisoner.

The accused was represented in the Sessions Court by Mr. D. McDonald, pleader.

The judgment says:

The manner in which this somewhat trivial case has been dealt with by the Cantonment Magistrate does not commend itself to my judgment.

The appellant is an officer's bearer; on the 7th May, he had a dispute with a bill collector over a sum of Rs. 1-4-0 which he demanded as commission at the rate of an anna in the rupee (not ten per cent. as stated by the Magistrate) on Rs. 20 paid by his master for hire of furniture during March and April. Eventually the bill collector paid a rupee, for which the bearer gave him a receipt in order that the furniture dealer might be satisfied as to what had become of the money. The dealer has made no complaint himself, and it does not appear that he is a reformer who has set his face against the widespread practice of paying commission to the servants of Europeans. All that he alleges is that he had given his "chaprasi" a strict injunction not to pay commission to any servant without his orders. In the present case these orders had not been obeyed, and the chaprasi's explanation to him was that force had been used. He says that he thereon wrote to two out of the three officers occupying the bungalow where the dispute occurred, and getting no reply told his chaprasis to complain.

The complaint was accordingly instituted on the 11th May. The offence therein alleged against the appellant were assault and insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace under sections 352 and 504 I. P. C. After examining the complainant the Magistrate of his own motion treated the complaint as one of extortion, and issued a warrant for the arrest of the appellant under Section 384 I. P. C. It appears to me that a warrant was an unnecessarily severe measure, and that it would have been better to deal with the matter on the basis of the complaint, as one of assault and abuse. The complainant admits quarrelling with the appellant, and says that he was slapped twice or thrice. His witnesses are two coolies, one at least of whom seems to be in the employ of the furniture dealer. These men were on the road outside the bungalow. They heard both sides abusing each other or calling names, and support the complainant's story that he was struck. There is no other prosecution evidence, and the defence is that there was at most a wrangle about the commission ending in a rupee being paid amicably without any blows. The dispute began in the presence of the appellant's master. He took the natural course of declining to interfere and ordered both parties out of the house; and that is all he knows about it. The altercation outside cannot have been very serious, or he must have heard more about it at the time.

On the available evidence it is questionable whether even a technical charge of extortion can stand. Dishonesty is an essential element in the definition of extortion contained in Section 383 I. P. C. The fact that the appellant gave a receipt for the rupee goes far to disprove dishonesty. Considering the almost universal prevalence of the custom of "dastur" it is not unreasonable to suppose that the appellant imagined himself entitled to something, and jumped to the conclusion that in refusing it the chaprasi was not merely obeying order, but intending to keep for himself what is by general custom regarded as the legitimate perquisite of a servant. I consider it to be straining the law to presume dishonesty under such circumstances. If the conviction could stand the sentence should have been nominal. A formal conviction at most was required to make the law clear, and there was no necessity for making a further example of the bearer by sending him to jail for two months and fining him Rs. 20. But my own opinion is that the conviction cannot stand because there was no really dishonest intention proved on the facts of the present case. It is unnecessary to discuss the general question of the ethics of "du tu i."

There remains the question whether a minor charge of assault should be now proved as by the original complaint. If it is, the appellant has anyhow been sufficiently punished by being kept in jail for some seven days before he was released on bail. But the evidence to prove the assault is of doubtful value. The chaprasi had to make up a plausible story to the furniture dealer to account for his disobedience to orders, and his highly coloured version is not necessarily true. I am inclined to doubt whether the matter really went beyond a verbal wrangle in which both sides indulged in uncomplimentary expressions, and need not now press the matter of the alleged assault.

The result is that is it enough to accept the appeal as quit About of the charge under Section 384, I.P.C. discharge him from bail, and remit the fine of Rs. 20. The Magistrate's order directing the proceeds of the fine to be divided between the complainant and his employer was not authorised by Section 545, Criminal Procedure C

There is a further point in the case which requires notice. The Judgment contains a comment on certain action taken by the appellant's master in his private capacity, and a copy of the judgement was sent to that officer for any explanation he might desire to make. The record discloses nothing to justify the comment or the call for explanation. The officer's evidence was quite straightforward and he is not shown to have done anything of which the Magistrate should have taken judicial cognisance.

RENUMBERING THE NATIVE AMRY.

The explantion recently published of the principles underlying the Commander-in-Chief's scheme for renumbering the Native Army in India appears to have satisfied most of the objections urged by those who previously had only an incomplete idea of the proposal. There still appears to exists, however, some misapprehension concerning the actual details of renumbering. It may be as well, therefore, to outline briefly here the system which the proposed renumbering will follow. To take the Cavalry first, the roll begins with the Bengal Cavalry, who retain their present numbering 1st to 19th; than come the Punjab Cavalry, the 1st Regiment becoming the 21st, the 2nd Regiment the 22nd, and so on up to the 25th. The vacant number, the 20th, is filled by inserting the 1st Lancers, Haderabad Contingent. The three Madras regiments carry on the numbering from 26th to 28th, and the 2nd, and 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, continue it to the 30th. Then the Bombay Cavalry come in to the roll, the 1st Regiment becoming the 31st, the 2nd Regiment the 32nd, and so on up to the 37th, with the 1st and 2nd, Central India Horse at the end as the 38th and 39th, respectively. In the Artillery branch, the Mountain Batteries are to take the numbers 21 to 30. In the Corps of Sappers and Miners, the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Companies become the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Battalions of Sappers and Miners respectively. Finally, we have the Infantry. The Bengal Infantry start the new roll, retaining their present numbering 1st to 40th. As no 9th Battalion has hitherto existed, that number is now assigned to the Bhopal Battalion. The 1st Sikhs become the 41st, and so on up to the 4th Sikhs, who become the 44th battalion. The battalions at present numbered 45th to 48th retain those numbers. The 41st Dogras become the 49th and the Merwara battalion becomes the 50th. Then follows the Punjab Infantry, the 1st battalion being numbered 51st, and so on. The Deoli and Erinpura irregular Forces, become the 57th and 58th, and the next two numbers are left blank for the sake of convenience. The Madras Infantry then take up the numbering; the 1st Battalion become the 61st, and so on up to the 33rd, which becomes the 93rd Battalion. The six battalions of the Hyderabad Contingent carry the numbering up to the 99th. Lastly come the Bombay Infantry. The 1st Battalion is converted into the 101st, and so on upto the 30th, which becomes the 130th. The Gurkhas are numbered by themselves, and as already explained the Corps of Gudes also stands alone. A little study of the foregoing broad outlines of the scheme will show how much care has been taken to preserve the past indentity of the units as far as possible under the future system of renumbering. For example, the 1st Bengal Infantry remains the 1st Battalion, the 1st Sikhs becomes the 41st, the1st Punjab Infantry becomes the 51st, the 1st Madras Pioneer the 61st, and the 1st Bombay Grenadiers the 101st, and so on all the way through. These general facts should help to remove any lingering misunderstanding which the previous statement left undispelled.—"Pioneer."

The Madras Government in an interesting review on sanitation make some very pointed remarks on several features of the Report for 1902. It is evident that in the work of registering births and deaths this Presidency is behind other Provinces, and a special Report has been called for on the subject. The prevalence of fevers, the necessity of improving vaccination, the combating of plague, and the slackness in rural sanitation are all matters on which the Government have some sensible remarks to offer.

For the first time this year the plague figures have fallen below the level of the corresponding figures of last year. The weekly report on plague mortality in India shows a drop from 2,084 to 1,362, compared with 1,684 in the correspondiug week of 1902. The most remarkable decrease has occurred in the Punjab, where the mortality has diminished from 1,191 to 390. In the United Provinces, the epidemic is now virtually extinct, as only seven deaths are reported. The Bombay figures continue strangely to rise, and the mortality is now greater than in the Punjab. Increases are also reported, though on a much smaller scale, from the Madras Presidency and Mysore State.

HIS BRITANNIC AJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

In face of recent Russian movements the following table will be found instructive:—

Name.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	I. H. P.	Captain.	At.
Alacrity	despatch-vessel	1700	—	3000	Comdr Seymour E Erskine	Yokohama
** Albion	battleship, 1st class	12,950	16	13,500	Captain T H M Jerram	Swatow
Algerine	sloop	1050	6	1400	Comdr R Nugent	Swatow
Amphitrite	cruiser, 1st class	11,000	16	18,000	Capt C Windham, C V O	Weihaiwei
Argonaut	cruiser, 1st class	11,000	16	18,000	Capt George H Cherry	Japan
Bienheim	cruiser, 1st class	9000	12	13,000	Capt F G Stopford	Kobe
Bramble	gunboat, 1st class	710	6	1300	Lieut-Com F M Leake	Hankow
Britomart	gunboat, 1st class	710	6	1300	Lieut-Comdr T D Pratt	Hongkong
Cressy	cruiser, 1st class	12,000	14	21,000	Capt Henry M Tudor	Weihaiwei
Cherub	water tank and tug	300	—	300		Hongkong
Eclipse	cruiser, 2nd class	5600	11	9600	Capt Robert H S Stokes	Weihaiwei
Esk	g-bt, 3rd class coast defence	363	—	250		Hongkong
Espiegle	sloop	1070	10	1400	Comdr Ernest Barton	Weihaiwei
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	360	6	5700		Shanghai
Fearless	cruiser, 3rd class	1583	12	3200	Comdr John J Graham	Hongkong
Firebrand	gunboat, 2nd class	455	4	300	In Reserve	Hongkong
* Glory	battleship, 1st class	12,950	16	13,500	Capt W A Carter	Kobe
Goliath	battleship, 1st class	12,950	16	13,500	Capt F H Henderson, C M G	Weihaiwei
Handy	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4000	Lieut-Com G C Hardy	Weihaiwei
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4000		Shanghai
Humber	storeship	1640	—	800	Comdr J D Daintree	Weihaiwei
Janus	torpedo boat destroyer	280	6	3900	Fleet Reserve	Hongkong
Kinsha	river gunboat	—	4	—	Lieut-Comdr G B Powell	Yangtse-Kiang
Moorhen	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut-Comdr G G Webster	Canton
Mutine	sloop	980	10	1400	Comdr C W W Plenderleath	Yangtsze
Ocean	battleship, 1st class	12,950	16	13,500	Capt R W White	Weihaiwei
Otter	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	6300	Lieut-Com C P Mansel	Shanghai
Phœnix	sloop	1015	6	1400	Comdr W H Nicholson	Singapore
Rambler	surveying-vessel	835	6	650	Capt Morris H Smyth	Hongkong
Rinaldo	sloop	980	10	1400	Comdr D St A Wake	Weihaiwei
Robin	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lt-Com John P Irven	Canton
Rosario	sloop	980	6	1400	Comdr. T Jackson	Yanntsze
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut-Com Murray Lockhart	West River
Snipe	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut-Comdr Worsley	Shanghai
Taku	torpedo boat destroyer	250	6	6500	Fleet Reserve	Hongkong
Talbot	cruiser, 2nd class	5600	11	9600	Capt Lewis Bayly	Shanghai
Tamer	torpedoing ship	4650	6	—	Commodore Robinson	Hongkong
Teal	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lt-Comdr R W Daggsy	Hongkong
Tweed	coast defence gunboat	3400	—	—	Capt J A C Wilkinson	Yangtsze
Vestal	sloop	2631	3	200	Lieut Forbes	Woosung
Waterwitch	surveying ship	980	10	1400	Comdr S St John Farquhar	Yangtsze
Whiting	torpedo boat destroyer	620	—	450	Lt-Comdr Ernest C Hardy	Weihaiwei
Woodcock	river gunboat	360	6	5900	Lt-Com C Mackenzie, D S O	Shanghai
Woodlark	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lt-Com Hugh Somerville	Hankow
	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lt-Com Chilcott	Shanghai

* Flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Cyprian A. G. Bridge, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief.
** Flag of Rear-Admiral Harry T. Grenfell, C. M. G.

FLOODS IN LONDON.

SUBURBS UNDER WATER.

BOATS IN THE STREETS.

From a cloudless sky, broken with clefts of water blue, the midsummer sun shone again upon London says the "Express" of June 18th after an absence of nearly three days. A glorious blaze at sunrise faded off to a water glamour later in the day; but the fact that there was no rain was sufficient to gladden all hearts. It was not until later in the day that the local showers began to assert themselves again, and during the afternoon a heavy thunderstorm passed over the south of England. In the morning sunshine the thermometer reached a maximum of 58degs: Looking down the main thoroughfares in the City and West End a blue mist filled the view in the distance. From a top window of one of the highest City buildings the mist could be seen rising in the sunlight all over the metropolis. The sun was drawing out the dam from the rain-sodden City. The unseasonable expetes regard London's fifty-nine hours of incessant deluge as a mere trickle. They say that the rows of swollen river and heavy floods is likely to make people think that it has really been raining in London. They supplied some interesting figures yesterday to show that there has been comparatively no rain at all. Their records show that on July 12, 1900, at Ilkley, 5·40ins, fell, and 4·50ins. was the fall at Bingley. Yet Londoners were grumbling at a fall of 1·50in, on Monday last.

WHERE IT REALLY RAINS.

Further, London's average yearly rainfall is 24·38ins.; but that at Ban Navis is 174ins., while Cherrapunji in Assam, where it really does rain, the yearly average is 493·19ins., and the June average is 115·88ins. Here is an interesting comparison:—

London, June, 14, 1903	1·50ins
Cherrapunji, June, 14, 1876	40·80ins

The weather wizards also supply a table showing various rainfalls at the four wettest places in the four divisions of the United Kingdom. Where is London's yearly average of 24,38ins., they say, "best be this?":—

Place.	Inches of Rainfall. 1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
The Styes, Cumberland	166·75	167·75	174·75	142·21
Ben Nevis	210·36	157·31	247·10	156·13
Mangerton	88·0	79·25	118·80	71·25
Snowdon	136·92	131·90	193·50	183·70

People in London and the home counties, however feel their position. What with influenza, rheumatics, and other ills of the damp, flooded cellars, ruined furniture, trade depression, and threatened annihilation of crops, it is no comfort to know that people in other districts have a better conception of a rainstorm. An expert has calculated that during the three days ended 8 a.m. yesterday 22,451,700 tons of water fell in the county of London and 663,732,000 tons fell in the counties of Essex, Middlesex, Herts, Bucks, Berks, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire together in the same time. This is allowing them an average on only 1in. per acre.

BLEACHED LONDON STREETS.

While the sun shone all London seemed to be out of doors after their period of confinement. The town looked like a site for its shower-bath that had bleached the streets to whiteness, and washed the grime from buildings and statues. The lions in Trafalgar-square looked quite lively. It only needed a full flood of sunshine to reveal a city of transfiguration. There was a gay scene in Hyde Park, indicating that the inclemency of the weather had destined in town many who would otherwise have been at Ascot, Newmarket, or Goodwood. Long rows of horses rode in Row and hundreds of carriages whirled along the drive during the early part of the afternoon. It was noticeable that the rains had shed the blooms of the rhododendron bushes and made the park pigeons tamer than hitherto. In some districts the terrific floods of Mounday are gradually subsiding, in others rivers are still rising, and additional inundations are feared. Some curious scenes were witnessed at Barnes yesterday, where the Beverley Brook, which runs along the lower end of Barnes Common, overflowed its banks, and flooded the neighbouring roads. Business men on their road to the station were picking their way along a line of single planks, placed on boxes, for a distance of forty yards. The slow progress which this frail bridge necessitated caused wholessale missing of trains and much bad temper.

RODING BURSTS ITS BANKS.

The heavy rains in South Essex have caused the River Roding to burst its banks and work tremendous havoc in its lower course. Low-lying fields at Woodford Bridge were several feet under water yesterday. Roadways were impassable, and pedestrians were conveyed to and from their homes in carts. At Ilford hundreds of acres of meadowland were converted into a huge lake from four to five feet in depth. Dozens of houses backing on to the river were washed clean through by the flood, the water filling the cellars and rising to a depth of several feet on the ground floors in the early morning. Rushing out into the streets, it converted the roadways into rivers from one and a half to three feet in depth. Yesterday morning city-bound residents were conveyed through the floods on their way to the station in carts and wagons, planks serving as gangways from their front doors. In Beseborough-road and other streets adjacent the water was from 4ft. to 5ft. deep, both inside and outside the houses. The only means of exit was through the bedroom windows, against which ladders were reared. Boats were requisitioned by householders and tradesmen. Hundreds of people paddled through the floods to dry land.

PADDLING AT ILFORD

Some striking scenes were witnessed. Dogs were swimming with evident enjoyment in Wanstead Park-road. Children were paddling, and milkmen and other tradesmen were wading with bare legs behind their barrows. Enormous damage has been done to house property and furniture. Garden fences, fowl houses, rabbit hutches, boughs of trees, and scores of deal planks were among the flotsam being whirled away by the heavy current yesterday. Below Ilford bridge the bank burst near the gas works, and the flood, rushing across the East Ham marshes, covered London road for 200 yards to a depth of three feet while half a mile of Barking-road was under water, and the fence was washed away. The electric trams were stopped, and vehicles going through the water, which was running with a strong current, were crowded with people. As an example of the amount of rain which has been falling in Essex, the fall of 2·14ins at Shoeburyness, recorded for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 a.m. on Sunday, was the heaviest at any station in the United Kingdom. At Messrs, Barratt's confectionery factory at Wood Green, 300 hands had not arrived at work at nine o'clock yesterday morning. At 10 0, 180 were still out. Many of those who did arrive were compelled to wade along the flooded roads. The firm state that the stoppage of work caused by the absence of hands has resulted in considerable loss.

The floods in the Lea Valley reached the first-floor windows of houses along the river banks yesterday, and the inmates were being rescued in boats. Boats were in use all day along the flooded thoroughfares, taking early workers aboard from window sills, rescuing women and children from half-submerged cottages, and conveying provisions to other water-logged premises. The Great Eastern line near Haverhill, Suffolk, was entirely under water yesterday. The train service was suspended, passengers between Sudbury and Cambridge being sent via Bishop's Stortford. The heaviest rainfall for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 a.m. was at Oxford, where 1·22ins. fell, giving yesterday, total fall in that district since the beginning of the month of 4·80ins. An independent rain record taken by a gentleman at Weybridge gives a striking example of the Thames Valley foundation. The measurements since June 9 are as follow:—

June 9	0·44in.
June 10	0·30in.
June 11	1·72in.
June 12	0·97in.
June 13	0·01in.
June 14	0·90in.
June 15	0·72in.
Week's total	4·86ins.

LETTERS BY CART.

Around Oxford most of the approaches to the city were flooded. On the Cowley-road the water was 2ft. deep. At Botley the water rushing down from Cumnor Hill completely flooded the village, and in some of the cottages stood 2ft. or 3ft. deep. The postman had to make his rounds, by means of a cart. The river at Henley presents a remarkable spectacle. The water is lapping the edges of the lawns lining the regatta course and is rising steadily. The Leander eight went out for a spin down the regatta course. As they slowly boated their boat round, close under the bridge, in readiness for turning for the "straight," a huge piece of drift wood came flowing under the bridge at a rapid pace. Fortunately it missed the frail craft by a few feet. Had it struck it the boat must have been sunk. All day long the river was steadily rising at Maidenhead, and several pairs near the river are submerged. Letters had to be taken in boats and swum ashore. All boating is practically out of the question, last evening but just after six o'clock a boat containing a couple of ladies and a gentleman passed through Boulter's Lock, having rowed down from Oxford

SWIMMING ON THE LAWNS.

Swans were swimming about on the lawns of Glen Island, Sir Roger Palmer's residence, Maiden Head moor is partially flooded, as is the well-known Wildbrook Common, Cookham, where five horses were isolated on a high and dry path of green sward. A thunderstorm was raging last evening and the river is still rising. At Reading a similar story of roads submerged and meadows under water is told while at Marlow all the islands and acres and acres of meadow land on the river side are flooded. At Windsor the river had in the twenty-four hours previous to six o'clock last night risen over 2ft., and was level with the banks. It was still rising, and must soon flood all the lower parts of the town.

Portions of Slough are completely submerged, and the urban district council have provided carts for conveying pedestrians about the town. Yesterday matters were so serious that the council authorised the surveyor to provide punts for conveying people from point to point. As the King and Queen, with their guests, were driving last evening from Ascot races to Windsor Castle an appalling storm burst over Windsor Forest. The storm is locally considered the worst ever experienced within living memory. Hail, snow, and rain fell in huge sheets and torrents, the roads being rendered impassable. The hail and snow lay on the roads and in the fields over an inch thick. People had positively to wade into Virginia Water Station, and the district was completely flooded. The lightning and thunder were most appalling. Haymaking was in full swing in many meadows in the home counties when the rains started. The result is that much hay is lying ruined on the ground. Standing crops, heavy as they are, cannot now be cut. Three weeks of dry weather will be required to secure the crops in good condition. Meanwhile the rains are bleaching the grass and covering the half-made hay with black fungus germs. Hay and clover of record luxuriance are standing ready for cutting in the following districts.

Berkshire.	Glamorganshire.
Cambridgeshire.	Gloucestersnire.
Lincolnshire (Mid).	Kent.
Devonshire.	Somersetshire.
Wiltshire.	Munster.

In other districts the crops are generally good, and reports from farmers state with one accord that only fine weather is needed for a splendid hay harvest.

THE SINGARENI COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

In connection with the Singareni Colliery accident we learn that the Government of India have offered, and the Nizam's Government have accepted, the services of the Inspector of Mines to investigate the cause of the accident.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE "Pennsylvanian," official organ of the University of Pennsylvania, has published an authoritative account of Professor A. W. Goodspeed's experiments on "Secondary Radiations" induced by X rays. It appears that he was led to the subject by some radiographs, that is. Rontgen ray photographs, which he was looking at. He noticed on them outlines of metallic bodies which had been behind the sensitive plate when the pictures were taken. Seeking the cause, he found that every particle of matter on which X rays impinge emits secondary radiations, and seemingly these secondary radiations can sometimes of themselves make air and other bodies radio-active. Hence the outlines of the metal objects on the radiographs.

Others had already observed the power of X rays to excite in a body, even the human body, secondary radiations capable of impressing a photographic plate, but Professor Goodspeed is apparently the first to do it all in the dark. His own experience leads him to believe that these secondary emanations from air, or bodies in a chamber where X rays are employed, are to blame for the troublesome inflammation of the eyes and throat hitherto referred to the X rays direct. This, however, will be difficult to prove.

At a recent conference in Bordeaux Professor Maestre demonstrated how to produce artificial clouds in the atmosphere, and so protect vines from late frosts, by means of burning tar set on fire from distance by etheric waves from an electric spark after the manner of the wireless telegraph. The method, requires no assistants to kindle the tar which is placed at different points of the vineyard.

A year or two ago it was mentioned in this column, and elsewhere, that guns might be fired from a distance by means of etheric waves from the electric spark, and already a practical step in this wireless artillery has been taken. At the same conference in Bordeaux a cannon paragrele, or gun, for firing blank cartridges for dissipating a hail cloud, was discharged by wireless waves from a spark. The action of the apparatus was automatic. A dial thermometer placed on the ground fires the gun when the temperature falls to a certain degree. The instrument completes an electrical circuit, sending the current from accumulators through an induction coil, or oscillator, thus producing sparks, and the etheric waves from the sparks, by means of a coherer, a battery, and fuse, ignite the powder of the cartridge and fire the gun.

The natives of the West Coast of Africa are subject to a strange malady, an invincible desire for sleep, which often brings them to their grave. It appears from a French scientific journal that the disease has now attacked whites, and caused the death of children in the Belgian Congo. A medical commission sent to South Africa by the Portuguese Government report that it is infectious, and comes from a diffuse inflammation in the envelopes of the brain, produced by a microbe called diplostreptococc. However, there is some disagreement as to this view, which requires further investigation before it can be accepted as proved.

An article by Professor Barnard in the "Astrophysical Journal" is interesting in connection with the projection, or streak of light, recently observed on the planet Mars. According to him, the polar snow (if it be snow) of Mars cannot be very deep, as it disappears so fast in summer. On the edge of the cap a projection, or bright strip, has been observed at the same period during each opposition of the planet, and it seems to indicate a mountain range high enough to remain snow-capped for some time and reflect the sunlight.

According to Messrs. Castle and Allen, albinism, at least in white mice, rabbits, and guinea pigs, is not a sign of weakness or want of vigour in the animal. Albinism is, moreover, inherited according to Mendel's law. Grey hybrids produced by crossing grey and white mice produce grey and white offspring according to Mendel's ratio of three to one.

Professor Errera is of opinion that living organisms less in size than those visible with the highest powers of our microscopes cannot exist. His opinion is based on the number of molecules of certain bodies, such as albumenoids, present in bacteria of a given size.

The Zoological Museum of Rome has received the skin of an okapi from Victor Emmanuel III., so that three specimens of this large mammifer, discovered in Africa in 1901, and recognised as a descendant of the fossil Neladotherium, are known. It is curious to find that the okapi figures on Egyptian monuments. The god Set has the horned head of an okapi, so that the animal probably extended to Egypt or its frontiers in ancient times. It has withdrawn into the cover of the Upper Congo forests along with the pigmies, who are also perhaps, the relics of a race more widely spread in past ages.

The anti-diphtheric serum of Professor Roux, of the Pasteur Institute, is now made in the form of lozenges for use during convalescence. They prevent the communication of the disease to others by means of bacteria in the mouths of convalescent patients. The lozenges also render preventative inoculation unnecessary.

Sir Oliver Lodge and other well-known men of science are discussing in "Nature" the relations of mind and matter, and we are afraid with the usual result—smoke. It is easy for professors to write learnedly about a subject neither they, nor anybody else, understand. Apparently, Sir Oliver's view is that mind can direct matter in motion or energy without exerting energy itself, an idea which recalls the "Sorting Demon" of Clerk Maxwell, an imaginary being that assorts or selects the molecules of a gas. Goethe warned a disciple against wasting his time in thinking over inaccessible mysteries. This looks like one of them.

According to M. Maumene, Professor of Horticulture the banana requires a deep fertile soil, kept rich by nitrogenous manures and phosphates, hence the plants should not be too close together. The fruit cut for export ere it is quite ripe should be packed in large cases and stowed on board ship or in warehouses in places where the air is fresh.

An American scientific journal states that the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America have acquired the patents of Edison in wireless telegraphy, and the great inventor himself has joined the Board of Technical Directors to the Company. It also mentions a rumour that Professor Michael I. Pupin, of Columbia University, will do likewise.

"Cosmos," a French scientific journal, claims the invention of the wireless telegraph for the Frenchman Dr. Branly, whose name is associated with the coherer as a detector of etheric waves. It is not unusual for different countries to claim the honour of originating an important advance in science. There is generally more than one parent, and it is rather for the author of a book or a patent expert than journalist or chronicler, to decide on such, claims, but the journal calls Dr. Branly the too modest savant who has let himself be robbed—before an ignorant public—of the glory of his great discoverey. Likely enough, Russians claim it for Popaff.

Mr. H. D. Richmond does not believe in the value of litmus paper as a test for the acidity of milk. By its means all fresh milk might be condemned.

M. Henri Coupin shows that most of the wild-flowers of France are yellow; next follow the white, red, green, blue, variable, violet, and multi-coloured.

Few people realise what a wonderful curative agent has been brought into our lives—if only we know how to use it—by the electric current contained in the twisted silk-covered wires that supply our electric lamps. I was surprised the other day say a writer in the "Daily News' on visiting a medical practitioner in North London to find how much the modern doctor relies on electricity to help him in his work. The walls of the consulting-room were adorned with a bewildering variety of apparatus of coiled wire and glass tubes and lighting rods and jars and vulcanity, which took up so much space that it overflowed into the drawing-room. In one place was a sort of glass-covered switchboard surmounted by two globe lamps, by which he current could be passed through the body by holding a plated tube in each hand. By various adaptations the current could be turned on either in a gentle, continuous flow of any desired strength, or in short, quick vibrations or in pulsations the speed of which could be determined by a regulator like the metronome of the musician. It was curious to know that the energy keeping the two lamps alight was actually passing through one's body.

THE barque Saragossa had an eventful maiden voyage from Liverpool to Sydney. When fifty days out from Liverpool, the cargo of roofing-felt burst into flames, and the vessel was hove to for fourteen days before the fire was extinguished. On two other occasions a fire broke out, and the vessel afterwards had to encounter a fierce tempest which raged for three days. The helmsman was killed.

"A SECRET INQUIRY."

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CABINET.

ADJOURNMENT MOVED.

THE Speaker took the chair in the House of Commons on Wednesday, June 17, at two o'clock.

Mr. Soares asked whether the proposed inquiry into the fiscal system is to be undertaken at the public expense, and whether any vote will appear on the estimates with regard to it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the proposed inquiry would be undertaken by the public departments concerned. He did not anticipate that it would involve any expenditure requiring a special vote.

Mr. Labouchere asked the Prime Minister whether in the inquiry by the Government as to the advisability of taxing food, oral evidence would be received, and if so by whom, and by whom such evidence would be heard; whether the inquiry would commence before the prorogation of Parliament, and if so whether a supplementary vote would be taken for its cost and whether any portion of the inquiry would devolve on the Treasury.

Mr. Balfour: Certainly. I trust the inquiry will not necessarily be confined to written communications. I said yesterday that the persons responsible for this inquiry would be the Cabinet. In a technical sense the inquiry has already commenced, and there is no question of a date. I have no reason to believe that a supplementary vote will be required. The Treasury in common with the other Departments of the Government concerned in the matter will give the best assistance they can to the Government in the prosecution of their investigations.

Mr. Labouchere: Is it intended to publish the oral communications and the written communications, and will steps be taken to communicate to the nation the nature and effect of the evidence obtained orally or otherwise?

Mr. Balfour: That question is premature. The object of this investigation is to enable those at present responsible for the Government of the country to deal with a very complicated problem. The question by what means the information will be imparted to the public does not arise now.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: At present the first stage of inquiry is solely for the information of the Cabinet?

Mr. Balfour: Of course it is. (Loud Opposition cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Lloyd-George: Will the whole question be referred to a committee of the Cabinet or considered by the Cabinet itself as a whole?

Mr. Balfour: I have really gone far beyond what is usual in indicating the course we are going to pursue. The hon. member appears to think that it is the first time in British history that a Cabinet has has ever inquired into anything. (Laughter.)

Mr. Labouchere: Is this a secret inquiry or is it not? (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Balfour: It is a secret inquiry precisely to the same extent and no further than all similar inquiries have been conducted by Cabinets in the past.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: I beg to ask the right hon. gentleman a question of which I have given him private notice, whether the Premier of New South Wales has now stated that the declaration referred to in the recent message from the Governor was contained in speeches by the Colonial Secretary and himself, whether he will take steps to correct by message to the Government of that Colony this misapprehension of these speeches, seeing that the House was assured that pending the inquiry undertaken no conclusion would be formed and no action taken.

Mr. Balfour: I have received no information confirming that intelligence, which I believe appears in the newspapers. There is no telegram to that effect at the Colonial Office. As to the second and inferential part of the question I can only say that I have nothing to withdraw or explain.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: Does the right hon. gentleman still think the declarations referred to some document in 1897?

Mr. Balfour: I have not the smallest conception though they might have.

At a later stage, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said: I rise to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the misunderstanding created in the minds of the Government of the Colony of New South Wales by the speeches of the Prime Minister and the Colonial Secretary, and the necessity of making it clear to the Government of the Colony that these speeches are isolated expressions of opinion to which the Cabinet is in no way committed.

The Liberal members rose in a body in support of their leader but the Irish members kept their seats The motion according to Standing Orders stood over till the evening sitting.

FRENCH FILIBUSTERS.

GRABBING A SLICE OF WEST AFRICA COAST.

The "Times" has announced, states Reuter, that an expedition commanded by M. Jacques Lebaudy last month occupied that part of the western part of Africa, which extends from Cape Bojador in the north, to beyond Cape Juby, in the north.

The part of the coast occupied is situated opposite the Canary Islands, and extends for a distance of over 155 miles. The expedition was armed with magazine rifles and quick-firing Hotchkiss guns, and is supported by several ships, which cruise off the shore.

The expedition has, it appears, assured itself of the support of the principal native tribes, and has evinced the intention of maintaining, with their support, its sovereignty over their territory.

Although the strips of coastline thus occupied by the French is inhabited by quasi-independent Moorish tribes, the British Government in 1898 issued a notice recognising the coast as far south as Cape Bojador as belonging to Morocco. Two years later, however, a convention was signed between France and Spain, recognising the coast line from Cape Blanco to a few miles below Cape Juby with a portion of the Hinterland, as being under Spanish control. Thus the filibusters have practically taken position of territory officially recognised by them as Spanish. There is, however, little value in the coastline taken, for it is one of the most dangerous sections to shipping in West Africa.

JUSTICE UNDER ARMS.

REMARKABLE MURDER TRIAL IN AMERICA.

The case of Curtise Jett, who is on trial at Jackson, Kentucky, for the murder of James Cockrill and Mr. J. B. Markham, the town marshal, who attempted to break up the vendetta between the Cockrill and Hargis families, went to the jury on June 18th.

The jury is composed of Kentucky farmers, who are guarded by over 200 troops with two Gatling guns. The public prosecutor appeared to the jurymen, who are in danger of their lives if they render an adverse verdict, to be brave, and put down a system of assassination which has so long prevailed in the State. Every witness, who has given his testimony in fear and trembling, has been escorted to the witness-stand by twelve militiamen, and has afterwards been safely guarded by them until he has got out of the district.

After making his speech the prosecutor left the town for safety, and the case is now with the jury, who for nearly three weeks have slept in the courthouse under the guard of soldiers. The defence has sought to prove an alibi, and it is believed that if there is the least loophole the jury will be afraid to convict. The newspaper correspondents who have been reporting the case are also fearful of assassination, and they, too, are quietly leaving Jackson for safer regions. The jury's verdict was expected on the 19th. There is great excitement in the town, and the soldiers have been strengthened again by another draft from the capital, as an attempt is expected on the part of Jett's friends to rescue him. The town wears the aspect of a place in siege.

THE King exhibited at the Norfolk Agricultural Society's Show at Attleborough. His Majesty took the first prize for two-year-old filled, a special prize of £10 for the best shorthorn bull in Norfolk and Suffolk, another prize for a shorthorn heifer, a first prize for Southdown shearling rams, and another for Southdown lamb rams.

HESTER M. WOODHULE, a white-haired old lady of seventy-two, has been unsuccessful in a suit for breach of promise of marriage against a twenty-eight year old young man, named Harry Schwartz, at Morristown, N.J. "The doctor says I have twenty years to live," said the old lady in her evidence, "and I want to hurry and get married."

SEVERAL of the crew of the United States cruise, Chicago, which is now at Southampton, went ashore without permission, and walked into the country. The police captured some of the absentees, one of whom escaped from the police station, seized a boat at the quay, and rowed across the River Test. A detective gave chase in a steam launch and overtook the runaway.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Vulcan, 2,207 tons, Captain J Carter, sailed on Saturday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Agapanthus, 2,836 tons, Captain H E Purdon sailed on Saturday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Rander Reunion, 1,329 tons, Captain T W Cara, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, with a general cargo

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons Captain T S Mylorist, sailed on Saturday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart, 5,834 tons, Captain James McPherson, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from London 16th June, in ballast and 7 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Safari, 903 tons, Captain Winiker, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, 15th June, with a general cargo and 23 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Melpomene, 1,356 tons, Captain T Tosoni, sailed yesterday for Trieste, with a general cargo and Mr R N De C Walker and Mr J Macdonald, as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain D L Milson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Jacobs, Lieut E Harden R I M, Mr A Sofair and 35 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Naiad	Capt R H J Stewart	R Navy
H M S Pomone	Jones	Royal Navy
H M S Perseus	2135 Poars—Stream	4-7 Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	E J C Hordern	R I M
Magdala		Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Turret-ship
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	R I M
Torpedo Boat No. 100		
Do No 102		
Do No 103		

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 4.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Carthage	2393	Davidson			E Tajbhoy
Landaura	2157	Butler			M M & Co
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Parramatta	2864	Roberts			P & O Co
Eden (ship)	441	Dahl			The Captain
Ellora	1491	Forbes			M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	Maclean			M M & Co
Kapurthala	721	Trouson			M M & Co
Ouina	1464	Kirkham			M M & Co
Oolobaria	3429	Kendall			M M & Co
Byculla	1035	MacGregor			M M & Co
Needles	2995	Turner			M M & Co
Kohinur	1955	Mackinnon			T M & Co
Fultala	3532	Fry			M M & Co
Kt Commander	2716	Durant			T M & C.
W Bridge	2205	Chivers			W & A G & Co
Arroyo	2307	Plough			A Yule & Co
Benwadi	3270	Archdeacon			M M & Co
Virawa	3333	Hutcheson			Transport
Valetta	2749	Palmer	China	15-7	P & O Co
Fultana	1924	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Clan Urquhart	5834	McPherson			P M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Bloemfontein	1704	Roberts	Garston	6-7	K N & Co
B	Othello	3327	Johnson	Karachi	8-7	F M & Co
C	Marienfels	3965	Panicow	Karachi	10-7	Glade & Co
H	Safari	993	Winiker	Zanzibar	8-7	A Strandes
L	Indravati	513	Mahomed	Repairing		Shepd & Co
N	Falls of Keltie	2150	King	Baltimore	10-7	W & A G & Co
P	Para	3651	Herington	Berbera	6-7	Transport

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Morton Hall	2767	Prowse	Karachi	7-7	K N & Co
2	Arabia	2330	Read	Liverpool	11-7	W & A G & Co
3	Howick Hall	3317	Kilvert	Port Said	9-7	Raili Bros
5	Ispoon	2970	White	Genoa	6-7	W & A G & Co
7	Tientsin	2555	Kenik	Kobe	7-7	P & O Co
10&11	Austria	4920	Colledani	Calcutta	6-7	A L S N Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	11-7	P & O Co
14	Huzara	1536	Bamber	P Gulf	7-7	M M & Co
15	Shahzada	2198	Radlin	Colombo	15-7	E Tyabbjee
16	Dwarka	759	Neilson	Karachi	11-7	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Clan Urquhart s	McPherson	East London, June 16
4	Dwarka s	Nielson	Busreh, June 24
	Safari s	Winiker	Durban, June 15
	Nankin s	Roberts	Kobe, May 30
	Alfred (ship)	Lapicque	Majunga, June 5
	Essen s	Paulsin	Padang, June 25
	Gulf of Trinidad	Hughes	Jedah, June 24
	D'Aiduino s	Peck	Genoa, June 18

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Persia s	Wheler	Aden
	Rander Reunion s.	Carr	Rangoon
	Naseri s	Mylorist	Persian Gulf
	Agapanthus s	Purdon	Antwerp
	Vulcan s	Carter	Amsterdam
5	Melpomene s	Tosoni	Trieste

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Clan Urquhart, for Dunkirk and Avonmouth.
" Hoseinee, for Persian Gulf.
" Austria, for China.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The City Line Co's steamer City of Wistow Hall left Suez for Bombay afternoon of the 27th ultimo.

The City Line Co's steamer City of Vienna left Suez for Bombay yesterday evening of the 2nd instant.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer "Ischva" from Bombay arrived at Hongkong to-day the 4th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. China, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 3rd instant.

COLOMBO, JULY 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Chusan" left here at 4 p. m. to-day, and is due to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Tuesday next.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—50 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 72 bales wool The Bombay Co; 39 bales wool Raghowjee Dossa and Co; 89 bales wool Doongersee Waghjee; 38 bales cotton fly B Nazir and Co; 250 cwt coir yarn, Luckmidas Nursey.

FOR GLASGOW.

Arabia s—35 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—100 bales hemp Ebjee Coomersey; 60 cwt dry ginger K B Sajun; 12 bales cotton saori Wm Watson and Co; 44 bales hides and skins H M Kooka; 123 bales hides and skins H Mamed Abba; 50 cwt deer horns J M Rahimtoola; 14 bales hides Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce and Sons; 44 cwt deer horns H M Kooka; 300 cwt gum Sheriff Ebhimjee; 31 hogsheads Indian condiments M Poonjiajee and Sons; 15 cwt deer horns H E H Mahomed; 11 bales hides Tyabjee and Co; 450 cwt mowra Abdool H Hoosein

FOR AVONMOUTH.

Clan Urquhart s—100,000 cwt cottonseed and 2000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Urquhart s—140 bales cotton Forbes, Forbes and Co; 165 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 6000 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co; 4000 cwt linseed Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 40,0 cwt poppyseed and 10,050 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers; 20,1 cwt linseed and 2001 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GARUSTON.

Bloemfontein s—400 tons manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—322 bales cotton, 2500 cwt castorseed, 3013 cwt linseed and 2000 cwt poppyseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Arabia s—335 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Epsom s—100 bales cotton The Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Valetta s—22 chests opium The Bombay and Persia S N Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R

Bombay, 6th July.

1. There will be parade for Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. on Wednesday next the 8th instant when a lecture will be given by the Adjutant on the '303 Lee Metford Rifle.

There will be no lecture to-day (Monday).

2. The following drills for Cadet Companies will take place on the days specified until further orders:—

B Company (Byculla School)—Mondays at 12 noon and Wednesdays at 3-30 p.m.

I Company (Cathedral High School)—Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3-45 p.m.

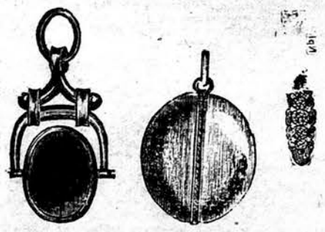
K Company (John Connon School)—Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3-30 p.m. (Byculla Scottish School)—Mondays and Wednesdays at 3-30 p.m.

L Company (St Mary's College)—Tuesdays at 4-15 p.m. and Thursdays at 7-15 a.m.

M Company (Indo-British Institution)—Mondays at 4-30 p.m. and Wednesdays at 6-30 a.m.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE death occurred in Rye Workhouse of Mrs. Ann Haizell, who celebrated her 100th birthday on December 8 last. She retained all her faculties almost to the time of her death. Her 100th birthday has just been celebrated by Mrs. Christina Macdonald, of Dundee, with a gathering of eighty of her descendants.



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KANJI MALJI,
MAKES and Sells on a large scale all sorts of articles of Gold and Silver Jewellery. A large stock also ready for sale.
Orders neatly executed by hand and machinery with promptitude and at exceedingly cheap rates. The articles are finished and engraved like English workmanship.
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NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.
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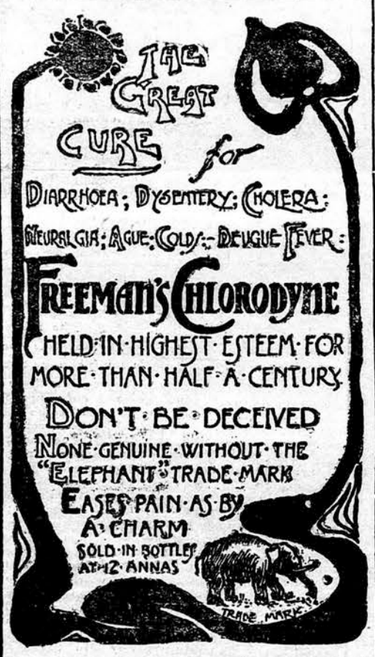
APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL
CAPSULES
Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.
Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.



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gives that refreshing feeling of thorough purification, as well as protection against contagious diseases.
(10% Crystal Carbolic).
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contains pure Carbolic Acid (healing and antiseptic) and other useful ingredients to cure or alleviate sunburn, chafed skin, piles, cuts, burns, insect bites, &c.
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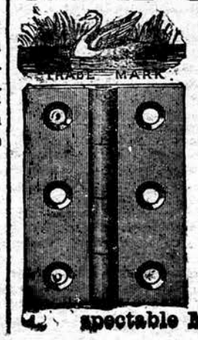

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LEMONS AND GRAPES.
No other preparation is so beneficial.
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REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.
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See that you really get BISHOP'S.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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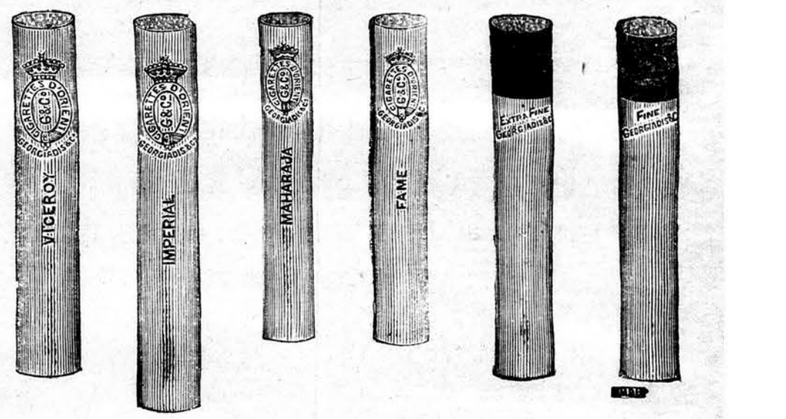
ARE THE FRESHEST AND THEREFORE THE BEST.


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A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.
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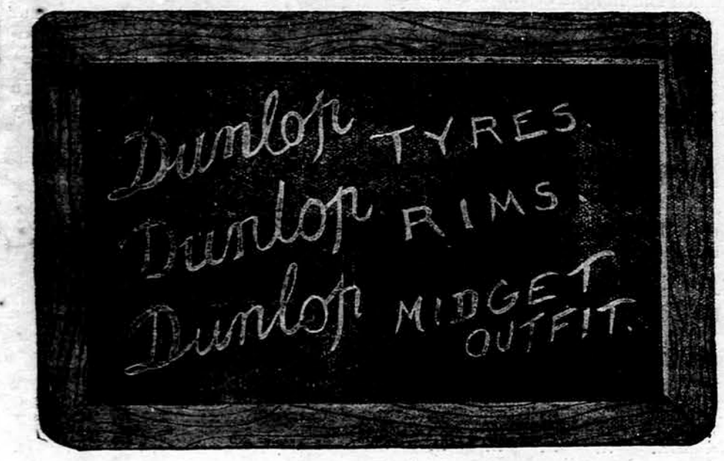

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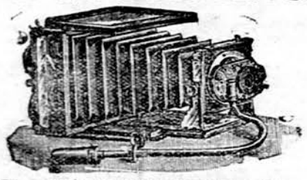

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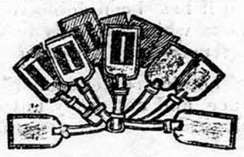

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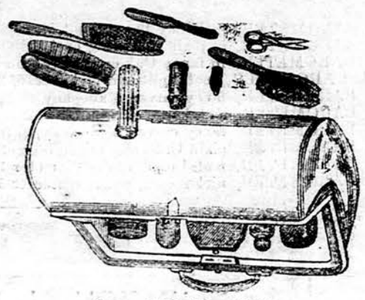

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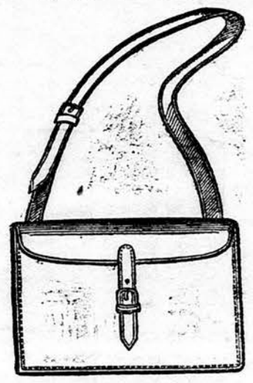

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See if you can get same guarantee when purchasing elsewhere.

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BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers the every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of in speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

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"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

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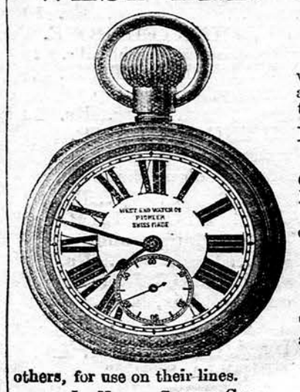

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Specially adapted for Railway Service, Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors, or anybody requiring a watch for hard and rough wear, with all the qualifications of an accurate time-keeper.

Noted for their great strength and accuracy.

Are now in use on the Lines of several Indian Railway Companies, including the East Indian Railway, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Madras Railway, etc.

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The Modern, guaranteed for 2 years Rs. 22
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In Nickel Silver Case.		In Fine Silver Case.
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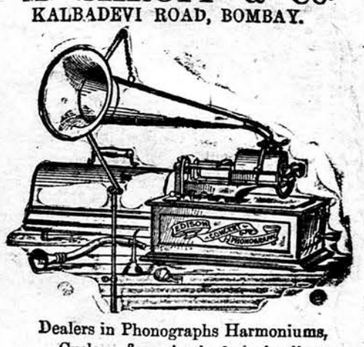

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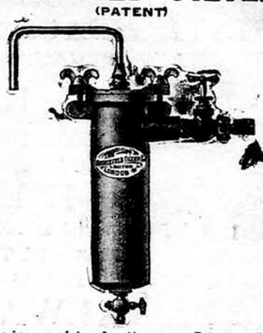

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CURES MEN & WOMEN

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MILD, MEDIUM AND FULL
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HAVE REACHED THEIR ZENITH
BECAUSE THEY ARE THE
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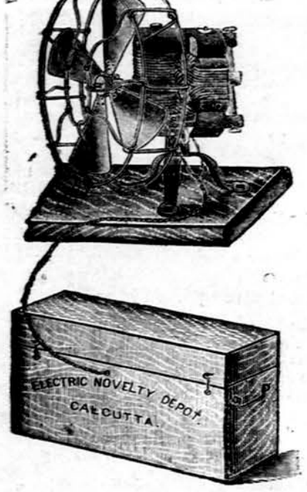

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Complete with Battery, wire and charge ... Rs. 40
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Complete with battery, lamp, and reflector ... ...Rs. 20
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170, DHURRUMTOLLA STREET,
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A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.
A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.
Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)
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SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COLONIES:
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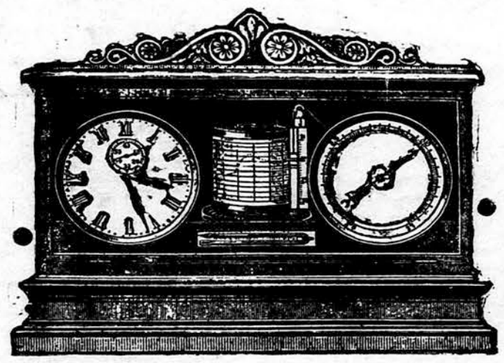
BAROGRAPH
OR
SELF RECORDING ANEROID BAROMETER.



THIS instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials between which is placed a vertical cylinder four inches in diameter, having a paper attached to it ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon, and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis once in that time. Near the paper an even-pointed pencil guided by a metal rod is moved up and down as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement three times in every hour to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the height of the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour, or one-tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which can only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast."

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ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC FITTINGS FOR
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A CHOICE SELECTION OF BUSTS WITH PILLARS,
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KEPT IN STOCK.
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ALL NEW THINGS WORTH LOOKING.

SANTAL MIDY
These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.
Each Capsule bears the name MIDY.

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
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Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

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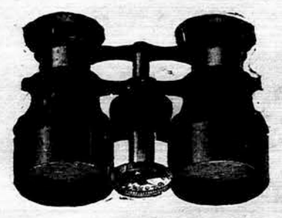
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



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WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE
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THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
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